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Society in America. By HARRIET MARTINEAU, Author of "Illustrations of Political Economy." 3 Vols.

This is unquestionably the most important publication on the condition and prosperity of America that we have yet seen. At the close of a long work, which she completed in 1834,* it was recommended to Miss Martineau to travel for two years, and she chose America, from the strong desire she felt to witness the actual working of republican institutions. Her active mind, aided by every facility on the part of distinguished residents, has enabled her to furnish such a body of facts and observations on American manners, politics, and literature, as will, we think, furnish ample data for all future reasoners on those important subjects. But we will give Miss Martineau's own account of her means of information.

" I went with a mind, I believe, as nearly as possible unprejudiced about America, with a strong disposition to admire democratic Institutions, but an entire ignorance how far the people of the United States lived up to, or fell below, their own theory. I had read whatever I could lay hold of that had been written about them; but was unable to satisfy myself that, after all, I understood anything whatever of their condition. As to knowledge of them, my mind was nearly a blank: as to opinion of their state, I did not carry the germ of one.

" I landed at New York on the 19th of September, 1834: paid a short visit the next week to Paterson, in New Jersey, to see the cotton factories there, and the falls of the Passaic; and passed through New York again on my way to stay with some friends on the banks of the Hudson, and at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. On the 6th of October, I joined some companions at Albany, with whom I travelled through the State of New York, seeing Trenton Falls, Auburn, and Buffalo, to the Falls of Niagara. Here I remained nearly a week; then, after spending a few days at Buffalo, I embarked on Lake Erie, landing in the back of Pennsylvania, and travelling down through Meadville to Pittsburgh, spending a few days at each place. Then, over the Alleghanies to Northumberland, on the fork of the Susquehanna, the abode of Priestley after his exile, and his burial place. I arrived at Northumberland on the 11th of October, and left it, after visiting some villages in the neighbourhood, on the 17th, for Philadelphia, where I remained nearly six weeks, having very extensive intercourses with its various society. My stay at Baltimore was three weeks, and at Washington five. Congress was at that time in session and I

* The work here alluded to is, we believe, Miss Martineau's "Illustrations of Political Economy," of which we understand upwards of ten thousand copies were sold. One of the most surprising instances of extensive demand for the work of an unknown author, as she then was, perhaps on record.

enjoyed peculiar opportunities of witnessing the proceedings of the Supreme Court and both houses of Congress. I was acquainted with almost every eminent senator and representative, both on the administration and opposition sides; and was on friendly and intimate terms with some of the judges of the Supreme Court. I enjoyed the hospitality of the President, and of several of the heads of departments; and was, like everybody else, in society from morning till night of every day; as the custom is at Washington. One day was devoted to a visit to Mount Vernon, the abode and burial-place of Washington.

" On the 18th of February I arrived at Montpelier, the seat of Mr. and Mrs. Madison, with whom I spent two days, which were wholly occupied with rapid conversation: Mr. Madison's share of which, various and beautiful to a remarkable degree, will never be forgotten by me. His clear reports of the principles and history of the Constitution of the United States, his insight into the condition, his speculations on the prospects of nations, his wise playfulness, his placid contemplation of present affairs, his abundant household anecdotes of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson, were incalculably valuable and exceedingly delightful to me.

" The intercourse which I had with Chief Justice Marshall was of the same character, though not nearly so copious. Nothing in either delighted me more than their hearty admiration of each other, notwithstanding some wide differences in their political views. They are both gone; and I now deeply feel what a privilege it is to have known them.

" From Mr. Madison's I proceeded to Charlottesville, and passed two days amidst the hospitalities of the Professors of Jefferson's University, and their families. I was astonished to learn that this institution had never before been visited by a British traveller. I can only be sorry for British travellers who have missed the pleasure. A few days more were given to Richmond, where the Virginia legislature were in session; and then ensued a long wintry journey through North and South Carolina to Charleston, occupying from the 2nd to the 11th of March. The hospitalities of Charleston are renowned; and I enjoyed them in their perfection for a fortnight; and then a renewal of the same kind of pleasures at Columbia, South Carolina, for ten days. I traversed the southern States, staying three days at Augusta, Georgia, and nearly a fortnight in and near Montgomery, Alabama; descending next the Alabama river to Mobile. After a short stay there, and a residence of ten days at New Orleans, I went up the Mississippi and Ohio to the mouth of the Cumberland river, which I ascended to Nashville, Tennessee. I visited the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and spent three weeks at Lexington. I descended the Ohio to Cincinnati; and after staying there ten days, ascended the river again, landing in Virginia, visiting the Hawk's Nest, Sulphur Springs, Natural Bridge, and Weyer's Cave; arriving at New York again on the 14th of July, 1835. The autumn was spent among the villages and smaller towns of Massachusetts, in a visit to Dr. Channing, in Rhode Island, and in an excursion to the mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont. The winter was passed in Boston, with the exception of a trip to Plymouth, for "Forefather's Day." In the spring I spent seven weeks in New York; and a month in a farmhouse at Stockbridge, Massachusetts; making an excursion, meanwhile, to Saratoga and Lake George. My last journey was with a party of friends, far into the west, visiting Niagara again, proceeding by Lake Erie to Detroit, and across the territory of Michigan. We swept round the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to Chicago; went a long day's journey down into the prairies, back to Chicago, and by the Lakes Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair, to Detroit, visiting Mackinaw by the way. We landed from Lake Erie at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th of July; and travelled through the interior of Ohio till we joined the river at Beaver. We visited Rapp's Settlement at Economy, on the Ohio, and returned to New York from Pittsburgh, by the canal route through Pennsylvania, and the rail-road over the Alleghanies. I sailed from New York for England on the 1st of August, 1836, having then been absent just two years.

" In the course of this tour, I visited almost every kind of institution. The prisons of Auburn, Philadelphia, and Nashville: the insane and other hospitals of almost every considerable place: the literary and scientific institutions; the factories of the north; the plantations of the south; the farms of the west. I lived in houses which might be called palaces, in log-houses, and in a farm house. I travelled much in wagons, as well as stages; also on horseback, and in some of the best and worst of steam-boats. I saw weddings, and christenings; the gathering of the richer at watering-places, and of the humbler at country festivals. I was present at orations, at land sales, and in the slave-market. I was in frequent attendance on

the Supreme Court and the Senate; and witnessed some of the proceedings of state legislatures. Above all, I was received into the bosom of many families, not as a stranger, but as a daughter or a sister. I am qualified, if any one is, to testify to the virtues and the peace of the homes of the United States; and let it not be thought a breach of confidence, if I should be found occasionally to have spoken of these out of the fulness of my heart.

"It would be nearly impossible to relate whom I knew, during my travels. Nearly every eminent man in politics, science, and literature, and almost every distinguished woman, would grace my list. I have respected and beloved friends of each political party; and of nearly every religious denomination; among slave-holders, colonisationists, and abolitionists; among farmers, lawyers, merchants, professors, and clergy. I travelled among several tribes of Indians; and spent months in the southern States, with negroes ever at my heels. Such were my means of information.

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"This is not the place in which to speak of my obligations or of my friendships. Those who know best what I have in my heart to say meet me here under a new relation. In these pages, we meet as writer and readers. I would only entreat them to bear this distinction in mind, and not to measure my attachment to themselves by anything this book may contain about their country and their nation. The bond which unites us bears no relation to clime, birth-place, or institutions. In as far as our friendship is faithful, we are fellow-citizens of another and a better country than theirs or mine."

The following is a specimen of Lynch Law, of which the accuracy is vouched for by the author.

"Certain merchants and lawyers of Boston held a meeting there, in August, 1835, for the purpose of reprobating the meetings of the abolitionists, and denouncing their measures, while approving of their principles. The less that is said of this meeting,—the deepest of all the disgraces of Boston,—the better. It bears its character in its face. Its avowed object was to put down the expression of opinion by opprobrium, in the absence of gag laws. Of the fifteen hundred who signed the requisition for this meeting, there are many, especially among the younger and more thoughtless, who have long repented of the deed. Some signed in anger; some in fear; many in mistake; and of each of these there are some who would fain, if it were possible, efface their signatures with their blood.

"It is an invariable fact, and recognized as such, that meetings held to supply the deficiency of gag laws are the prelude to the violence which supplies the deficiency of executioners under such laws. Every meeting held to denounce opinion is followed by a mob. This was so well understood in the present case that the abolitionists were warned that if they met again publicly, they would be answerable for the disorders that might ensue. The abolitionists pleaded that this was like making the rich man answerable for the crime of the thief who robbed him, on the ground that if the honest man had not been rich, the thief would not have been tempted to rob him. The abolitionists also perceived how liberty of opinion and of speech depended on their conduct in this crisis; and they resolved to yield to no threats of illegal violence; but to hold their legal meeting, pursuant to advertisement, for the dispatch of their usual business. One remarkable feature of the case was that this heavy responsibility rested upon women. It was a ladies' meeting that was in question. Upon consultation, the ladies agreed that they should never have sought the perilous duty of defending liberty of opinion and speech at the last crisis; but, as such a service seemed manifestly appointed to them, the women were ready.

"On the 21st of October, they met, pursuant to advertisement, at the office of their association, No. 46, Washington Street. Twenty-five reached their room, by going three-quarters of an hour before the appointed time. Five more made their way up with difficulty through the crowd. A hundred more were turned back by the mob.

"They knew that a hand-bill had been circulated on the Exchange, and posted on the City Hall, and throughout the city, the day before, which declared that Thompson, the abolitionist, was to address them; and invited the citizens, under

promise of pecuniary reward, to 'snake Thompson out, and bring him to the tar-kettle before dark.' The ladies had been warned that they would be killed 'as sure as fate,' if they showed themselves on their own premises that day. They therefore informed the mayor that they expected to be attacked. The reply of the city marshal was, ' You give us a great deal of trouble.'

"The committee-room was surrounded, and gazed into by a howling, shrieking mob of gentlemen, while the twenty-five ladies sat perfectly still, awaiting the striking of the clock. When it struck, they opened their meeting. They were questioned as to whether Thompson was there in disguise; to which they made no reply.

"They began, as usual, with prayer; the mob shouting, 'Hurra! here comes Judge Lynch!' Before they had done, the partition gave way, and the gentlemen hurled missiles at the lady who presiding. The secretary having risen, and begun to read her report, rendered inaudible by the uproar, the mayor entered, and insisted upon their going home, to save their lives. The purpose of their meeting was answered: they had asserted their principle; and they now passed out, two and two, amidst the execration of some thousands of gentlemen;—persons who had silver shrines to protect. The ladies, to the number of fifty, walked to the house of one of their members, and were presently struck to the heart by the news that Garrison was in the hands of the mob. Garrison is the chief apostle of abolition in the United States. He had escorted his wife to the meeting; and, after offering to address the ladies, and being refused, out of regard to his safety, had left the room, and, as they supposed, the premises. He was, however, in the house when the ladies left it. He was hunted for by the mob: dragged from behind some planks where he had taken refuge, and conveyed into the street. Here his hat was trampled under-foot, and brick-bats were aimed at his bare head; a rope was tied round him, and thus he was dragged through the streets. His young wife saw all this. Her exclamation was, 'I think my husband will be true to his principles. I am sure my husband will not deny his principles.' Her confidence was just. Garrison never denies his principles.

"He was saved by a stout truckman, who, with his bludgeon, made his way into the crowd, as if to attack the victim. He protected the bare head, and pushed on towards a station house, whence the mayor's officers issued, and pulled in Garrison, who was afterwards put into a coach. The mob tried to upset the coach, and throw down the horses; but the driver laid about him with his whip, and the constables with their staves, and Garrison was safely lodged in jail: for protection; for he had committed no offence.

"Before the mayor ascended the stairs to dismiss the ladies, he had done a very remarkable deed;—he had given permission to two gentlemen to pull down and destroy the anti-slavery sign, bearing the inscription, 'Anti-Slavery Office,'—which had hung for two years, as signs do hang before public offices in Boston. The plea of the mayor is, that he hoped the rage of the mob would thus be appeased: that is, he gave them leave to break the laws in one way, lest they should in another. The citizens followed up this deed of the mayor with one no less remarkable. They elected these two rioters members of the State legislature, by a large majority, within ten days.

"I passed through the mob some time after it had begun to assemble. I asked my fellow-passengers in the stage what it meant. They supposed it was a busy foreign-post day, and that this occasioned an assemblage of gentlemen about the post-office. They pointed out to me that there were none but gentlemen. We were passing through from Salem, fifteen miles north of Boston, to Providence, Rhode Island; and were therefore uninformed of the events and expectations of the day. On the morrow, a visiter, who arrived at Providence from Boston, told us the story; and I had thenceforth an excellent opportunity of hearing all the remarks that could be made by persons of all ways of thinking and feeling on this affair.

The excursion to the northern lakes proves Miss Martineau to be strongly imbued with the sacred fire of poesy. She is vividly alive to the romantic and the picturesque; and with her enthusiastic, though strictly schooled temperament, her enjoyment amidst these animating scenes must have been exquisite. The agriculture, the markets, the manufactures, and the commerce of the country, are all very ably treated. Much food for reflection for us, Englishmen, who pride

ourselves upon our perfection in all these, is laid before us. All this is very profitable reading. On the section that treats on slavery, its debasing effects and the demoralizing power on the enslaver, it is impossible to be too panegyrical. Nobly does she stand forward and vindicate the rights of outraged humanity. It shows the Americans, as plainly as truth can be portrayed, that, even in the most sordid and money-making view, the existence of slavery in this land of the free, is most prejudicial to her interests. This cancer in her southern extremities, may yet eat its way to the heart of the American republic, and destroy it. Already has it endangered the integrity of the empire. Nullification possesses no terrors equal to this.

We have already said so much upon the first two volumes, that we have but little space to remark on the last, and yet this last volume will be the most interesting to the general reader. It treats of the civilisation and the religion of our over-the-water brothers and sisters. A nice, a most delicate point, and well handled. It will not satisfy the Americans; but must be read by them, as well as by the English, with intense interest. This book should be the property of every one who would wish to acquire a just notion of the American character. As the writer of a clever, scientific, and even philosophical work, it will tend much to elevate the literary character of the authoress. With one or two trivial exceptions, the "Society in America" has our warmest approbation, and we predict for it a most extended, and along-enduring, popularity.

Sermons on the History of Joseph, preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Wimbledon. By the Rev. WILLIAM EDELMAN, A.B., Curate of Wimbledon, and Author of "Sermons preached in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea."

Among all the emphatical and sublime incidents that are so numerous in the Holy Scriptures, we know of none, with the exception of those that personally relate to our blessed Saviour, that surpass the history of Joseph, in deep interest, and in its fulness of moral and divine instruction. Upon this subject Mr. Edelman has preached, and now very properly published, a series of plain, clear, and unaffected sermons—sermons, not vain-gloriously constructed to dazzle the congregation by their eloquence, or surprise the learned by their subtlety—orations that are meant to honour the creature more than the Creator, but such as the lowest may comprehend and the most refined enjoy. This is the sort of divine food for which the multitude so much hunger, and with which they should be more amply supplied. The sentiments, throughout, breathe the true spirit of Christianity, and the language, in its elegant simplicity, comes home to the heart. The preacher has made every fact, as it arose, applicable to the moral purposes of life, either as an example to be imitated, or as affording an occasion for the promulgating a precept to be obeyed. It would be an injustice to the author to quote a limited portion of these sermons, for their great beauty lies in the intensity of the purpose to salvation that animates the whole. This being our candid opinion, any further recommendation of them to our readers would be superfluous. To the author himself we would say, "Enlarge the sphere of your labours. Make your volumes of greater bulk, if you write always as you have done in this too small volume; come your reward early, or come it late, come it must."

The Arethusa. By CAPTAIN CHAMIER. 3 vols.

A twelvemonth has now elapsed since we were called upon to review "Ben Brace," and in that review we pronounced the work to be one of the best of its kind; we have now the gratification of recommending to the public "The Arethusa," as superior to any book yet produced by its author; and in giving the work this recommendation, we act, as we have ever acted, conscientiously. The object of the work before us is to show the benefits which arise from naval discipline; it places before us a boy who, in early life, had fallen to such a depth of vice as to be irreclaimable even at a public school: he is proud, yet mean—he is selfish, avaricious, passionate—a liar—a thief—he disregards the advice of his father, and attributes all his evil propensities to the fondness of a mother who countenanced him in his idleness. His father offers him his choice of a profession, and Murray, the hero of the tale, selects the navy. He is forthwith shipped on board the "Tribune," and in two days becomes fully sensible that his conduct must be altered: he sees around him boys of his own age, all actuated by honourable feelings—he is sneered at for his falsehoods, rebuked for his pride, ridiculed for his folly, thrashed for his impertinence, and ultimately cured of his vicious propensities. He shortly learns the great lesson of naval discipline—that before a man can command he must learn to obey. In obedience to his superiors, he is instructed in his duty and becomes an active seaman. He is placed under the care of a midshipman named Hammerton, who is exactly contrary in disposition to himself, but for whom he conceives the most violent hatred because he has received a blow from him. In a heavy squall a man falls overboard; Murray, although young in the service, and very inadequate to the task he imposes on himself, jumps into the quarter-boat, and volunteers to risk his own life to save the seaman, who is seen struggling against his fate. Hammerton desires Murray to leave the boat, who, in his endeavours so to do, slips overboard. Hammerton instantly jumps after Murray, and succeeds in saving him, although he himself drifts away from the ship. The boat is lowered, and pulls after the seaman—a heavy squall, accompanied by a thick mist, shuts her from the sight of the "Tribune," and the frigate, driven to leeward by the wind, parts company with the boat, which is left at a distance of three hundred miles from the land—the crew of which, after struggling against innumerable difficulties, die one by one, until Hammerton alone remains—he is rescued at the last gasp by an American trader, and carried to the house of one Jonathan Corneob, on the banks of the St. James River. In the meantime, the "Tribune" is lost off Halifax. We fearlessly say that no book has more faithfully described the horrors of a shipwreck than the work before us; it is, in fact, as the author says, a true account of what really occurred, and will be read by the seaman with a creeping fear, as he sees faithfully portrayed the very dangers and difficulties he may have himself surmounted, and will bring back to his recollection scenes of misery and distress which his generous heart cannot forget. Captain Chamier, in all his late works, has struck out a new path; he has endeavoured, and not fruitlessly endeavoured, to revive in the reader the recollection of the great and daring feats of the British navy, by giving in his novels a true historical account of different actions. Thus, in "Ben Brace," the greater victories of Lord Nelson are given from the tongue of a foremast man; and in the "Arethusa" the splendid and unequalled achievement of Sir Edward Hamilton, in the cutting out of the "Hermione," the nobly-contested action between the "Phoenix" and the "Didon," and one of later date, which occurred at the close of the war, between the "Eurotas" and "Clorinde," are most glowingly detailed. It is in this

manner, by introducing great naval actions in a work of an amusing description, that Captain Chamier endeavours to do a great national good, by keeping alive in the memory of his older readers the recollection of the past, and instilling into the minds of his younger readers a knowledge of those events which have contributed to raise the British navy to the exalted state in which we knew it at the close of the war. Thus he hopes his labours may not be in vain, that his works may contribute to exalt the profession of which he is a member, and to record in the recollections of all Englishmen the names and the deeds of the gallant fellows who have fought and bled for their country. Our limits will not allow us to make lengthy extracts from the work, though we feel inclined to offer a particular passage, embarrassed as we have been in our selection. The book *must* be read—it *must* succeed, for its object is truth—its ground-work, history. It is by far the best of Captain Chamier's productions, and may fairly be placed yard-arm and yard-arm alongside of any naval novel of the present day. It is a work which the most strict in morals may peruse to their benefit, and from which the idle and the dissolute may learn that the proper employment of time leads through a youth of beneficial service to an old age of honour and respect. With this tribute of applause we take leave for the present of "The Arethusa," trusting before long to pass again within hail of the gallant frigate, when she hoists the commodore's pendant of a second edition. We give the following extract, not as being, by far, the best selection we could make, for when all is good, as we before hinted, selection is difficult, but as one among many a choice morceau.

" 'We do not near her an inch,' he said, addressing the midshipman. 'Do you see her plainer than you did?'

" 'No, sir: on the contrary, I begin to think she draws away from us.'

" 'I expect it's the sea-serpent,' said Corneb; 'and if you make the tail by daylight, you'll have to go a hundred miles before you get upon its broadside! I calculate it's either the Flying Dutchman, or the devil on an alligator cutting off his scales to make fire-proof shoes!'

" 'Do you think, Turner,' said Captain Murray, 'that we near her?'

" Turner took off his hat, and replied, 'Not a fathom, sir, since we bore up.'

" Mr. Jones came forward: he was of the same opinion.

" 'It's confoundedly against my inclination; but it must be done! Shorten sail, Mr. Jones; furl everything; round to on the starboard tack, and put her under the fore and main staysail and trysails: mind what you are about in rounding her to.'

" 'Hands, shorten sail!' cried Mr. Jones.

" Every sail was reduced in a seamanlike manner; and watching a time when the sea was more moderate in its height, Mr. Jones ordered the master to round her gently to. The man at the helm hardly put the wheel two spokes a-lee; the frigate flew up to the wind; and in spite of the master's warning voice, who, standing on the gangway, saw that a sea would strike her before she had her bow to it, and had cried out, 'Right the helm!' a tremendous sea came foaming and towering along, burst right on her beam, and spent its whole force on the broadside of the Arethusa. The ship shook fore and aft as if she had struck the bottom; the bulwark by the main-channels was washed away so far as to endanger the mainmast, and the mainmast itself was supposed to be sprung; the foremost quarter-deck carronade broke adrift; four men were washed overboard. It was a moment of considerable anxiety. Mr. Stowage called out that the ship must be wore instantly, to save the mainmast; whilst some anxiety was expressed by the carpenter in regard to the injury.

" In the confusion which occurred, the captain was missing: but he was heard in the larboard-quarter boat, where he had jumped, and was urging the men to their utmost. He seemed suddenly to recollect that he was the captain, and required to give the orders; he left the boat, resolved at all hazards to make an attempt to save the poor fellows. The first lieutenant strongly urged him to relinquish the rash design; the sea ran high, and if the mainmast fell, more men must be sacrificed.

" In the mean time, the confusion increased. The gunner had secured his lost gun to leeward, which, fortunately, had brought itself up by running against its oppo-

site neighbour ; and when Corncob tumbled in amongst the men, saying, ‘ Where can I be of service ? ’ he received the consolatory answer, ‘ At your prayers ! ’

“ The men who had gathered abaft held the boat’s tackle clear for running, whilst some strained their eyes on the weather quarter to look for their lost ship-mates.

“ ‘ Hold on—hold on the boat ! ’ roared Mr. Jones ; ‘ no boat can live in this sea.’

“ ‘ All ready for lowering ! ’ screamed Weazel, whose voice hardly reached the deck, so high was the wind.

“ Not a trace could be seen of the poor fellows ; the loud-bellowing sea breaking into foam lighted up the ocean, but not a mark was visible—no hat floated to give a hope, and the wide and wild surge sang the death-song of these seamen so suddenly snatched away.

“ Murray turned his eyes away, for he could no longer see, and reproached his men : ‘ Had I not been captain, and my presence was required here, I had been there ! ’ and he pointed to the boat.

“ There were volunteers even then. ‘ I’ll go, sir ! ’ said Turner.—‘ I’m ready ! ’ said Smith.—‘ And I ! and I ! ’ said others.

“ ‘ Let’s have one good try,’ said Weazel : ‘ we can but be drowned ; and my promotion is running to leeward ! ’

“ It was useless now. The boiling surf had long since overpowered the strongest, or the spray blown from the top of the sea would have drowned them. They were gone—lost for ever, without an effort to save them—snatched from their companions, and in the pride and prime of life hurried into eternity.”

Rowbotham’s Guide to German and English Conversation.

Few authors have produced more or better philosophical works than Mr. Rowbotham. The work before us gives the greatest assistance to the pupil ; and we cannot help admiring the very judicious arrangement of a book, by which, in our opinion, a vacuum has been filled up, and which will be found highly beneficial, from the circumstance of the German language being so universally studied as it is at present. Mr. Rowbotham is entitled to the thanks of merchants, &c. as he has furnished a very useful set of tables of German money, and explanations respecting the German coinage. This will also be found extremely serviceable to travellers on the continent ; for we know many persons suffer in a pecuniary point of view, from an excusable ignorance on this subject. We are persuaded this is not the least important feature in this useful work, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to all those who study the language.

The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth. Vol. V.

This is a stray volume that has dropped in, unaccompanied by any of its companions. Lonely and forlorn as it looks, it is, however, for the sake of its revered author, heartily welcome. To commend Wordsworth’s poems would be like painting the lily white, or gilding refined gold. This volume before us consists of detached pieces, numerous sonnets, and short poems, which the gifted author entitles, “ Evening Voluntaries.” Among these minor pieces, some of the richest poetical gems in our language are to be found. In a sequestered nook, let it be in any country, this little volume would form the best possible companion. It would be a feeding of the solitary mind with manna from heaven ; filling it now with the noblest aspirations, now with the tenderest visions, thus almost bringing humanity to a level with what we may suppose is felt in a better state.

Attila. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. 3 vols.

The great defect, and the cause that has generally entailed failure on novels and fictions, that are derived from ancient classical times, is the want of interest for the characters portrayed, and a heart-binding sympathy with their sorrows and their joys. They seem to us too far off, too vague and shadowy. We cannot participate in their emotions. They astonish, but seldom move, us. Now, it has been left for Mr. James to overcome this difficulty. Though the personages of his romance are far-off heroes, he has very artfully begun by enlisting our feelings in their favour, by showing us in what particulars they are men and women like ourselves. History has given to the world an Attila; but it is Mr. James who has made us acquainted with him as a living and moving character, as one not yet dead—we know him thoroughly as an intimate. In doing this, he has not violated historical truth; in her grand outline has beautifully filled up that, which history has before only rapidly sketched; and though it cannot be said that his elaborations are true, yet are they in such complete unison with the totality of the characters, that we acknowledge at once that they ought to be so. The story is a mournful one, and there is a majesty in its progress well befitting the importance of the actors, and the vast events in which they are involved. We are confined to only a very short notice of this work. We can, therefore, only deal in generals, and deal in those succinctly. The opening of the story is as sublime as anything can be, short of the aspirations of the tragic and epic muse. After the dispersion of the heroic Roman family, the interest becomes intense; and the scenes of civilised majesty, and of barbaric splendor, through which the reader is conducted, must leave upon him impressions that memory will be fond to treasure up. Every character is well sustained throughout, there is no halting; each runs his course with vigour, and meets the fate that the stern necessity of events makes inevitable to him. This stern drama ends unhappily. In general, we do not like such terminations, but the author of *Attila* had no choice left him. If we were inclined to be hypercritical, we might perhaps say, that the tale is over-abounding in energy. The excitement is kept up too strenuously. The romance would have been much more perfect, had it but a little more repose. All the females are heroines; most of the males, if not heroes, heroic and grand villains. Yet, do all these materials amalgamate well as a whole; and the avidity with which we pursue the action to its final, awful catastrophe, proves that, if it be not conducted in the best possible manner, it is managed in a way that none will condemn, and but few be able to find cause for blame.

A Series of Questions on the most important Points connected with a Legal Education, principally designed for the Use of Students preparing for Examination previously to their admission in the Courts of Law. By CHARLES ALTHORP BARNHAM, Attorney-at-Law.

We do not usually notice second editions, and this is one. It is an *O*Edipean book to the non-initiated, abounding in some thousands of questions, that would puzzle, not only the Delphic, but every other oracle in the world, the oracular mouth-piece of Lord Brougham included. Take this, for instance, “What is waste in ecclesiastics?” We suppose that we are not to go to the Bible for our answer, seeing that the book before us is written for the benefit of the lawyers. When we hear of any

man being able to answer all these questions, we shall take care to avoid him as we would a mad dog, until we had got ourselves into a scrape. But where are all the answers? However, jesting apart, the book seems well intended to answer its purpose, the making an astute and clever lawyer.

The Life of Augustus Herman Franké, Professor of Divinity and Founder of the Orphan House in Halle; translated from the German of Henry Ernest Ferdinand Guerike, &c. By SAMUEL JACKSON.

This is a good biography of a very pious and great man, not badly introduced by a preface from the pen of the Rector of Wotton, Herts, Mr. Bickersteth. The perusal of this memoir is of a very encouraging nature, and, with some exceptions, a good work for the entertainment and instruction of a serious family. The exceptions that we take to it are the triflings with Providence. The interpositions are more striking than when Mr. Huntingdon prayed for his pair of leathern unmentionables, e. g. :—

“ Another time, we were in want of everything, and during prayer I powerfully felt in particular that fourth petition in the Lord’s prayer, ‘ Give us this day our daily bread,’ and reposed in believing confidence especially in the words ‘ this day;’ because it was required that day. Whilst I was still at prayer, a dear friend of mine drove up to the door, and brought me four hundred dollars. I then clearly saw why the words *this day* were so powerfully impressed upon me, and blessed God, who has all events in his hands.

“ On another occasion, when we were in want, God moved the heart of a pious farmer, who brought me as much money as he could hold in his hand, consisting of five dollars in small money.

“ In like manner, I was once relating to a christian friend the visible and wonderful interposition of God I had experienced during the whole course of the work; which affected him even to tears; and whilst we were thus conversing together, a letter was handed to me, in which was enclosed a bill for five hundred dollars; and this was at a time when I was utterly hopeless of all human aid.

“ On another occasion, we were in want of everything, and I was reminded, first by one and then another, of what was requisite. Hence I said, in simple faith and confidence in God, ‘ You all seek aid of me; but I know of one more able,— meaning God. Scarcely had I spoken the words, when a good friend who was present, and had just arrived from abroad, secretly put fourteen ducats into my hand, as an additional proof how able the Lord is to influence the heart.”

And thus it runs on, with examples like these, for several pages. Now, we neither like the morality or the divinity of this; we find more of both in the pagan Æsop’s fable of the wagoner, with his wagon in the mud, and he also on his knees. It is most true that not a sparrow falls to the ground without the divine permission, but the march of events, as directed by the Almighty, through his immutable moral and physical laws will not be stopped to pick it up and restore it to life, were the saintly to pray themselves to death. Inculcating this lesson, of drawing upon extraneous aid, however pious may be the act of supplicating it, and however good the purpose for which it may be asked, is a bad doctrine for weak, a dangerous one for fanatical minds. With this caveat, which we felt it to be our duty to publish, we repeat that the work may be advantageously read, and we wish it all the circulation it deserves.

The Bridal of Naworth; a Poem, in Three Cantos.

We took up this little volume, and, according to our custom, read the preface. It is there, generally, that the author displays his folly or his vanity, most usually reserving his dulness for the too many pages that follow. The preface we liked, and then began the poem, and we were a little startled at these two lines—

“ His was the fortress and his wide demesnes,
The power, at will, to *bloody* all its scenes ; ”

and supposed that we had got hold of some nursery rhymes ; but the title undecieving us, we read on, much wondering as we read, till we came to

“ Whose steps approach ? The scared owl *screams* and *wakes*.
At distance prowling o'er the dreary waste,
The wolf's long howl was borne upon the blast,”

when we closed the volume, perfectly satisfied, and afraid to ask ourselves or it “ What will come next,” after an owl screams in her sleep and the other howl of the wolf goes prowling along. If any of our readers wish to know more of this poem, we suppose that it is to be “ had of all booksellers,” if they will make haste, otherwise it may get into various other shops about town, and so cause great difficulty in collecting the various dispersed sheets.

National Education. By OSMOND DE BEAUVOIR PRIAULX.

If the course of future time may be likened to the rushing of a mighty torrent, through unknown regions, we may safely say, without any violence of metaphor, that the author has alone, but cheered on his solitude by the noblest aspirations, gone in the advance of perhaps many generations, placing beacon fires by the way, as lights to those who will come after him, until he has reached the high places, which we hope that English humanity, at least, will one day occupy, and there erected altars not only to the purest patriotism, but to the genius of the most extended philanthropy. On these altars burn the fires of knowledge, to which all future generations may repair, and thence, receiving light, they will know good from evil, and thus almost all of man's moral, much of his physical, disease disappear. It will be the fate of these labours of Mr. Priaulx, not yet to be popularly estimated. We are sure that he knows this ; but he also knows that the true philosopher has always preceded the legislator and the multitude in the march towards every improvement, and that, even the greatest boon ever vouchsafed to man, the consolations and the promises of Christian faith, required centuries disgraced by all the miseries of persecution, and the bloodshed of martyrdom, ere it could be nationalized in any one country. All men love truth when they know it ; but there are so many rogues and so many fools who join to cry it down from the most absurd and the worst of motives, when its first whisper is faintly heard from the closet of the wise and the learned, that it seldom extends much farther than the place in which it was first uttered during the life of its promulgator. Mr. Priaulx, feeling bitterly that mankind are not what they ought to be, nor what they easily might be, considering the gigantic advances that science has made in its multifarious departments, does not stop to point out the evil which

all know exists, but which few like him so deeply feel, has laid down a system of national education, which, if even but imperfectly acted upon, would give moral depravity a blow so severe, that its entire annihilation must speedily ensue. But this cannot be done without present petty sacrifices. But is not this the same of all good? Before the harvest is gathered the penalty of labour is required. Nothing on this earth that is desirable, can be acquired, without previous privation of some sort. It is the law of nature, sternly exacted upon man. Our intelligent author asks us only to develope fully the powers of the mass of humanity. Only do that by mankind, which the enlightened manufacturer does by his machinery and his fuel. Make the most of them. How? We need not go so far to seek for the answer. It is by universal education. The education not only of the head but the hands—not only of the mind, but of the whole body. But how is this to be done?—and if it can be done, to do this, from what classes shall the vast and necessary wealth be absorbed? We say, from the nation at large. As the seed corn is abstracted from the stack to return abundance, so would wealth thus applied make its returns a thousand-fold. The first outlay would be all that would be felt. The author of the work before us shows this manifestly. To have this explained, we must refer the reader to the book itself. The outline of the plan is clearly and strikingly laid down. It cannot, in any part, be mistaken; and the details are amply though not completely filled in. A system to be perfect must have some flexibility, some power of bending to unforeseen circumstances, and of conforming itself to accident. The author has not looked upon the future man as a machine—he has reverenced the immortal part in him—the imperishable soul. In all his maxims he has kept the high privilege of his infinitely-to-be-improved mind in view. He has scanned his pupils' capabilities as a philosopher, but he has treated his feelings like a man, his affections like a brother. We grieve much that it is most likely that one so good, so learned, and so far seeing, will probably call upon us in vain. Of whom shall we ask for the necessary funds, even for rudimental or experimental schools? Ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer—he will hug up, the more closely, the mouth of his budget, and talk of the defalcation of the revenue. Ask any of the public bodies—they either support worn-out and inefficient, but respectable institutions, or have a very corporate horror of innovation. The Catholic and the sectarian will never consent to educate as philosophers—they must produce Catholics and sectarians. For the present, the plan is hopeless. But let it be remembered, though the season of acting upon the principles of truth be not yet arrived, *truth* itself is always in season. That he has nobly written up to this principle is the glory of the author. We must hasten to conclude. Independently of the generous end that Mr. Priaulx wishes to work out, this volume will be found extremely valuable for the fund of learning that it contains upon subjects connected with education, the fine and liberal spirit that pervades every page, and the deep philosophical and liberal views that abound throughout.

We select the following as a specimen of the author's method of arrangement, by no means because it is better than any other portion of the work.

" I. PRAISE, BLAME, and REWARDS.

" PRAISE is the expression of your satisfaction with the child's conduct ; Blame, of your dissatisfaction ; Rewards, are praise with the addition of some gratification.

Praise is the due of successful exertion, and must evidence your sympathy and joy in the boy's success. It must demonstrate your love for, and the interest you take in, your pupils ; and as its immediate object is to urge him to persevere in the course of conduct he is pursuing, it must ever point onward. You will find it work more efficaciously.

"**1st.** As it is more public : though you must not, as is too often the case, offer it at the expense of another, otherwise, because as it then diverts the mind from a high to a low standard, it will but puff up the child with an empty and noisy and boastful vanity.

"**And 2ndly,** As it is referred to, or made to proceed from, the idea you have conceived of the child's character. The child will thus learn to turn away his eyes from isolated acts, and to view his life as one great whole, of which all the parts should be in strict and beautiful keeping. At the same time, however, do you take heed so to praise, that the desire of praise mix not itself up durably with, and at length take the place of, the child's love of virtue,—that must ever remain alone, and pure, the master light of the moral system.

"**BLAME.** The object of blame is to shame the child to exertion. But you are to shame him by appealing to his reason, not to his fear of ridicule, by showing him the contempt he throws upon himself, and not by dwelling upon the contempt with which others regard him. The words of reproach must be kind, affectionate, impressive : they must be a friend's private remonstrance with a friend, but a friend's, who, though age and authority give him the power of punishing, foregoes that power; and whose words, therefore, pierce the more, for that they are barbed and winged with an 'awful love.'

"**Rewards.** Reward is the due of merit, and more especially of that merit which has not already met its reward in success. To do well, when he may do well easily, is every man's virtue. The Christ looked carelessly on, while the rich Pharisees threw of their wealth into the treasury of the temple ; but the widow's mite drew forth his cry of admiration. Similarly the boy's merit must be measured by his powers and his efforts. The prize is to the swift and the victory to the strong, but the reward is to him who labours, and labours in vain, to him who struggles and is overcome. One defeat, what matters it ! a thousand ! accustom man to struggle, to war, and success, rest assured, will at length range on his side. The habit of labouring to realise his resolves, of attempting until he perform what he has once determined, is above all things to be instilled into the boy. Reward, therefore, *all* effort. For the unsuccessful let the reward be honorary, distinguishing, and let it at once stir them to new hope and at the same time cancel the annoy of failure."

Goldsmith's History of England, with numerous original Notes, and a Continuation, to 1836. By EDMUND BELLCHAMBERS, Editor of "Biographical Dictionary," "An Apology for the Life of Cibber," &c. 3 vols.

The getting up of this history is excessively neat and handsome, the type is clear and the paper good. The Continuation, though hardly sufficiently condensed for a history so much abridged, is well written, and by no means unworthy the preceding matter. The work, however, in its present shape, can only be appreciated fully by being seen. It is so tasteful that it would form a present worthy even the highest and the most opulent to give and to receive. Its utility also corresponds with its elegance.

Summary of Works that we have received, of which we have no space to make a lengthened notice.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Form of the Books of the Ancients, with a History of the Art of Bookbinding, from the Times of the Greeks and Romans to the present Day, &c. &c. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. By JOHN ANDREWS ARNETT.—Curious and valuable to the scholar and gentleman. Amusing to all.

Original and Select Hymns, a Companion to "Sacred Poetry."—The selection is good.

"*The Child's First Book of Manners,*" and "*A Little Book for Little Readers.*"—Both little gems in their way.

Acquisitiveness, its Uses and Abuses. By D. G. GOYDER, Member of the Glasgow Phrenological Society.—This is good, the mounting of phrenological artillery upon a christian battery. The shot tells.

Snowdon, an Ode.—This will do very well for occasional poetry.

The Parlour Book; or Familiar Conversations on Science and the Arts, for the Use of Schools and Families. By WILLIAM MARTIN, Author of the "*Christian Philosopher,*" "*Christian Lacon,*" &c.—One of the best adapted little works for the purpose, that we have yet seen.

Colonial Policy of the British Empire. By the Author of the "*History of the British Colonies.*"—We have received a first part of this work only. We reserve our judgment.

A Dream of Life, or Augustine and Geraldine, a Poem, in Four Parts. By the Rev. WILLIAM GURDON MOORE, M.A.—A dream of the author's to suppose that this "dream of life" will live.

Ermangarde, a Tale of the Twelfth Century, Royalist Lyrics, and other Poems. By ELIZA HAYWOOD.—All the contents of this volume are above mediocrity.

Christian Theology for every day in the year; selected from three hundred and sixty-five Authors, and systematically arranged. By SAMUEL DUNN.—A very good idea well worked out.

The Coronet; Original Poems, Sacred and Miscellaneous. By MARY ANN BROWNE, Author of "*Mont Blanc,*" "*Ada,*" &c.—A very pretty little volume of satin and gold, worthily filled.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of British Birds. By W. Macgillivray. Vol. I. 8vo. 16s.

Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History. 24mo. 4s.

A Treatise on the Greek Expletive Particles. By E. Stevens. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Church and King. By E. Ostler. Imp. 8vo. 4s.

Pictures of Private Life. Third Series. By S. Stickney. Fcap. 7s. 6d.

The Heritage of God's People. By the Rev. A. Whyte. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Selection from Poems of Louis, first king of Bavaria. By G. Everill. Fcap. 4s.

Biblical Cabinet, Vol. XVII. Rosenmüller's Biblical Geography, Vol. II. 12mo. 6s.

Central Society of Education, First Publication. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Venetia. By the Author of "*Vivian Grey.*" 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Outlines of the Law, or Readings from Blackstone, &c. By R. Maugham, Esq. 10s.

Rev. Philip S. Dodd on Life and Ministry of St. Peter. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Practical Evils of Dissent. 2s. 6d.

Things hoped for: the Doctrine of the Second Advent. By Viscount Mandeville. M.P. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

- Three Voyages in the Black Sea.** By the Chevalier Taitbout de Marigny. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Essay on Poisons.** Seventh Edition, illustrated by 21 coloured plates. By Thos. Castle, M.D. 24mo. 4s. 6d.
- Journal of a Horticultural Tour through Germany and Belgium.** By Jas. Forbes. 8vo. 5s. 6d.
- Tasso's Jerusalem, translated by J. R. Broadhead, Esq. 2 vols. post 8vo. 1l.
- Family Prayers.** By H. Cooke, D.D. 18mo. 1s. 3d.
- Spiritual Garden of Sweet Smelling Flowers,** 32mo. 2s. 6d.
- Ministerial Responsibility.** By Rev. A. Dallas, f.cap 8vo. 3s.
- Seven Lectures on Meteorology.** By Luke Howard. 12mo. 5s.
- Icones Plantarum. Part III.** By Sir W. J. Hooker, K.H. 8vo. 14s.
- The Ocean, in Six Cantos, and other Poems.** By John Trenhaile. 12mo. 7s.
- Memorials of Shrewsbury.** By Henry Pidgeon. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
- The History of Banking in America.** By J. W. Gilbart. 8vo. 7s.
- The Philosophy of Human Nature.** By H. McCormac. 8vo. 12s.
- Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, including a 3rd Edition of Diagnosis.** By Dr. M. Hall. 8vo. 16s.
- National Education.** By Osmond de Beauvoir Priaulx. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Nick of the Woods, a Story of Kentucky.** Edited by W. H. Ainsworth. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 7s.
- The French Revolution, a History.** By T. Carlyle. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.
- Colonel Crocket's Exploits and Adventures in Texas.** 12mo. 5s. 6d.
- Observations on the Preservation of Health.** By J. H. Curtis. Fep. 3s. 6d.
- Born's Nautical Dictionary, in Eight Languages.** 10s. 6d.
- Treatise on Geology, from the Encyclopædia Britannica.** By John Phillips. 12mo. 6s.
- The Roman Catholic Chapel.** By R. M. Zornlin. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
- Elements of Botany.** Third edition. 18mo. 2s.
- The Mechanical Euclid.** By the Rev. W. Whewell. 12mo. 5s. 6d.
- The Trinities of the Ancients; or, the Mythology of the First Ages.** By R. Mushet. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- Mammon Demolished; an Essay on the Love of Money.** By B. H. Draper. Royal 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- The Kingdom of Christ.** Vol. I. post 8vo. 7s.
- The Book of Job Translated, with Notes, &c.** By S. Lee, D.D. 8vo. 18s.
- The Arethusa, a Naval Story.** By Captain Chamier, R.N. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.
- The Vestal, and other Poems.** By H. Verlander. 8vo. 5s.
- Society in America.** By H. Martineau. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.
- Byron's Works, complete in one vol. roy.** 8vo. 1l.
- Remarks on Ancient and Modern Art, in a Series of Letters.** By an Amateur. 12mo. 10s. 6d.
- W. Jones's Thirty Sermons on Primitive Christianity.** 8vo. 12s.
- Caveler's Select Specimens of Gothic Architecture.** 4to. plates, 3l. 3s.; roy. 4to. 5l. 5s.
- Memoirs of the Rev. A. Collier.** By R. Benson. 8vo. 6s.
- The Eucharist; its History, Doctrine, and Practice.** By the Rev. W. J. Bennett. 12s.
- Observations, &c.** By E. W. Second Edition. 3s. 6d.
- Adventures of Captain Bonneville.** By Washington Irving. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11. 6d.
- Linnaean Artificial System of Botany, illustrated and explained.** By Dr. Castle. 4to.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Mr. Slade, who has just returned from the Mediterranean, has nearly ready a new work, entitled "TURKEY, GREECE, AND MALTA," in two vols. 8vo., with plates, which will appear early in the present month.

Miss Mitford's new work, "COUNTRY STORIES," may be expected in a few days.

The "LA FAYETTE MANUSCRIPTS" are now ready, including the Personal Memoirs of the General, written by Himself and published by his Family, in three volumes, 8vo. with Portraits. Editions in French and English.

"THE LANGUAGE OF BIRDS," with prose and poetical Illustrations of the most remarkable Cage Birds, with highly-coloured plates by Mrs. Spratt, is just ready.

A new edition of that beautiful little work, "THE BOOK OF FLOWERS," with coloured plates, by Mrs. Hale, is nearly completed.

Translation of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, with Notes. By Dr. Castle.

Introduction to Medical Botany. Third edition. By Dr. Castle.

No. I. of Finden's and Ryall's Portraits of the Female Aristocracy of Great Britain, containing the Marchioness of Aylesbury, Lady Louisa Cavendish, and the Honourable Miss Cotton.

Temples, Ancient and Modern; or, Notes on Church Architecture. By William Bardewell, Architect.

Voyages up the Mediterranean and in the Indian Seas, &c. By the late William Robinson.

Eureka, a Prophecy of the Future. By the Author of "Mephistophiles in England."

New and Conclusive Natural Demonstrations, both of the Fact and Period of the Mosaic Deluge.

Dr. Lindley's Second and Concluding Volumes of "Ladies' Botany."

Horticultural Tour through Germany, Belgium, and France. By M. Forbes, Author of "The Gardens and Grounds of Woburn Abbey."

Lord Palmerston on the Civil War in Spain, and on the policy of England.

A Historical Account of the University of Cambridge and its Colleges. By B. D. Walsh, M.A.

FINE ARTS.

The Royal Exhibition at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.

Owing to the press of matter contained in the Parliamentary Debates, we have no room this month but merely to allude to this display, which, upon the whole, does honour to the artists of England. We shall, probably, next month, go more into detail. We have now only to state that those artists, who have generally most favourably occupied the public eye, do so still—amongst whom Stanfield, with his landscapes, appears to us to be pre-eminent. If not in reputation, the first artist of the day, we think that he fairly promises shortly to become so, as we know that so he is in reality. We shall also have some remarks to make upon the adaptability of the present gallery for a due display of the pictures. We are glad that these pictures cannot, henceforward, be so numerous as they used to be. Certainly we are entitled to look for some degree of merit in the exhibition offered to us. The mass of daubing in Somerset House used to be oppressive. The only wonder is, how it ever got there.

The Bay of Dublin. Panorama, Leicester Square.

We always repair to these splendid exhibitions with anticipations of pleasure that, as yet, we have never found to terminate in disappointment. We really think that Mr. Burford improves in his art, and that, at every fresh display, he proves to the world that he has made Nature yield him up another secret. He has now opened a panoramic view of the City and Bay of Dublin. The great charm of this view is its fidelity. It is neither so romantic nor so picturesque as many may expect who have heard this Bay of Dublin extolled as equal, or superior to, that of the splendid Bay of Naples. It is a scene of vast, and, comparatively speaking, level extent, painted with great accuracy, in admirable perspective, and with a true Hibernian summer atmosphere—soft and hazy. The view is taken from Kilkenny Mount, and near there, of course, the spectator is supposed to stand. We cannot enter into a detail of what is thence seen over this extensive territory. As nothing

is brought, nor could be brought, prominently forward, we must confine our approbation to the effect produced upon us as a whole. We hope the exertions of this clever and intelligent artist will be amply rewarded by a visit from all those who either love the arts or Ireland, and we think that under these two classes are embraced all those who can afford to go to any place of amusement.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—A loud outcry has been made during the last month by the daily and weekly press against the Lord Chamberlain, for prohibiting the performance of Italian Operas at this theatre. Now although no one can more regret the non-performance of Madame Pasta than we do, nevertheless, we confess, that in our opinion, Lord Conyngham has exercised a sound discretion. The privileges of the patent theatres was given them for the encouragement and protection of national, not foreign, productions ; and when a manager has by his own misconduct or mismanagement made Drury Lane an unprofitable speculation, he has no right to seek redemption for his losses by injuring those who have long and faithfully, and without adequate remuneration, been catering for the public amusement in the particular department of the Italian Opera. There is no body of men who deserve encouragement more at the hands of the public than the lessees of the King's Theatre : if the English taste in music has improved during the last twenty years it is to them we owe the improvement ; and now, when one of them, having been previously ruined, is about to reap the reward, which his own exertions, and those of his predecessors, entitle him to, is it reasonable that all his hopes and just expectations should be disappointed by the perversion of the use of what Mr. Bunn, only twelve months ago, styled, *par excellence*, the National Theatre ? The improved taste of the middle classes, added to the patronage of the upper, has made the King's Theatre a profitable affair ; the intellectual may there enjoy a treat, unequalled, during the season, in Europe ; but is it to be for a moment imagined that Mr. Laporte, or any other lessee, will bring over such a company as he now has, if he is annually to encounter the opposition of another Italian company ? The encouragement given to, and the number of, the minor theatres, have done more to bring the legitimate drama to its present unfortunate position than any other cause. It by no means follows that because monopoly is bad in commerce it is equally injurious in theatrical matters. During the period when the metropolitan theatres were, in the strictest sense of the word, monopolies, the English drama shone forth in unrivalled splendour. In England theatrical amusements are not, as in France and Italy, necessaries, but luxuries ; and when the number of houses is large, audiences are so divided that it is no longer safe for any solvent man to be connected with one. What is the case at the present moment ? Why, that scarcely a theatre in London is paying its expenses. But it may be said that this evil will cure itself, and that when theatres cease to be profitable speculations, they will cease to be taken ; now, unfortunately, here the drama again gives the lie to the doctrines of the political economists, for although solvent and respectable persons cease to take theatres, the insolvent and disreputable do not. It is well known to every one in London, that metropolitan theatres have lately been opened by men not possessing one farthing of capital, who have risked the ruin of many industrious tradesmen, on the chance of their own success ; and twelve months have scarcely gone by, since two minor theatres were in the hands of a band of gamblers, who made them accessory to their nefarious transactions in St. James's Street. A great deal has been written about the law having induced persons to invest thousands in Drury Lane Theatre, and that now the Lord Chamberlain steps in, and prevents them from reaping the fruits of their investment. Now the real fact is, that the investment has failed to yield any fair and legitimate harvest, owing to the folly of the investors, and they now turn round and say, because our speculation is unprofitable, we will endeavour to render our neighbour's equally so. This the Lord Chamberlain has wisely endeavoured to prevent, and for so doing deserves the thanks of all interested in the success of the drama.

During the last month Mr. Bunn has amply performed his promise; Madame Schröder Devrient, the prima donna of Germany, is now singing in the opera of *Fidelio*, and Mademoiselle Taglioni, exhibiting "the poetry of motion" in the beau-

tiful ballets of *La Sylphide* and the *Maid of Cashmere* on the boards of this theatre. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm and delight with which Madame Schroider Devrient is received every evening she performs ; and fully indeed does she repay the additional outlay which the manager's increased expenses have obliged him to impose on the public. The *Fidelio* of Schroider Devrient is as different and distinct from the *Fidelio* of Malibran as possible ; she gives the divine music of Beethoven as he himself would have given it, not as poor Malibran used to do, unemancipated from the spell of Rossini. The one is essentially German, the other was thoroughly Italian. Madame Schroider Devrient has overcome many of the difficulties of the English language with great facility ; and although she pronounces it, as might be expected, with most of the faults incident to foreigners, there is nothing harsh, grating, or broken, in the pronunciation. To make a single remark on Taglioni is perfectly useless, she sets all criticism at defiance in her perfection. Who that has once beheld her dance does not sigh to witness her again ?

As a substitution for the Italian operas proposed to be given at this theatre, Madame Pasta has appeared in a concert. We do not assert that Pasta's vocal powers are less perfect than when she was prima donna at the King's Theatre, but most assuredly the audience did not derive that gratification from her singing which they formerly did. The reason of this, in our opinion, is, that Madame Pasta is not a concert singer, but essentially an operatic singer ; and those who have listened to her divine notes, when under the excitement of dramatic representation, cannot be enthusiastic when listening merely to those sounds.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—Mr. Macready gratified his admirers and the public by producing, on his benefit, a new historical tragedy, called *Strafford*, from the pen of Mr. Robert Browning, the author of "Paracelsus." As an acting play, *Strafford* will undoubtedly hereafter occupy a prominent place on the British stage, but will never, we think, be a favourite in the closet. *Strafford* is as devoid of any effusion of fancy, or flight of imagination, as any play can well be : it is unadorned by poetry, the blank verse is occasionally rough and halting, the sentiments and opinions are few and common-place, and, above all, the plot is somewhat obscurely developed to those unread in English history ; and yet it was eminently successful. Its success was chiefly owing to the admirable conception, and, what is of more importance in an historical play, the faithful delineation of the characters, and the stirring action of the incidents. True to history, Mr. Browning has portrayed Strafford as a great and consummate statesman—as an unprincipled one, but still a great one—as one who, from ambitious motives, was a friend to despotism, but refused to advance to it through gross injustice and incautious courses, as one who having promised Charles to make him "the most absolute lord in Christendom," proceeded to realise the scheme with policy and strategy ; as one in whom despotism had at length obtained an instrument with mind to comprehend, and resolution to act upon, her principles in their length and breadth. Radcliffe, who was Strafford's intimate friend, tells us, "he was naturally exceeding choleric, an infirmity with which he had great wrestlings ; and though he kept a watchfulness over himself concerning it, yet it could not be so prevented, but sometimes upon sudden occasions it would break." This trait in Stafford's character Mr. Browning has done ample justice to ; for instance, in the scene with Charles, when he finds all his plans ruined by the dissolution of the Parliament, in the scene in the lobby of the House of Lords, and in the scene previous to Hollis announcing to him his fate, when "his fiery soul" bursts out in short and broken complaints against Charles for not instantly releasing him. Mr. Macready's personification of Strafford was the most perfect realisation of history we ever beheld ; the irritated, but powerful, mind of Wentworth in him shone finely through his "fretted tenement." He portrayed, to the life, the prudence and diligence of the minister set at naught by the imprudence and fickleness of the king. The consciousness that he was serving one who was ungrateful for his exertions and sacrifices, were finely drawn by Macready. But, perhaps, the masterpiece of this great actor was the concluding scene : the stern and simple character of his features completely accorded with the original, of whom the poet sung,

" On thy brow
Sate terror mixed with wisdom, and at once
Saturn and Hermes in thy countenance."

His face appeared dashed with paleness, and his body stooped with its own infirmities, even more than with its master's cares. His attention is absorbed in caressing

the objects of his dearest affections, his children ; but ever and anon he turns round abruptly to Hollis to inquire the reason of, and at the same breath to complain of, his continued confinement. And when at last he is made to comprehend that his faithless master, Charles, has assented to the bill of attainder, and that he must die forthwith, Macready's exclamation—"Put not your faith in princes," &c. was the most solemn and dreadful sound we ever heard uttered by man. The conclusion of the scene, when Strafford implores Pym by all their early recollections to befriend and save Charles from destruction, was peculiarly fine ; and in Macready's face, on leaving the stage for the place of execution, Pym having refused to bend himself, we fancied we could read the history of England for the next ten years. The lines of his countenance prophesied the fate of his sovereign, whom he had too faithfully served, and the reign of rebellion and anarchy in his beloved country. Mr. Vandenhoff's representation of the stern and inflexible patriot Pym was a judicious and correct piece of acting ; and Miss Helen Faucit's performance of the only poetic creation which adorns the play, was exquisitely beautiful. We do not hesitate to say, that in her hands the Countess of Carlisle received more complete justice than could have been rendered to it by any actress now on the stage, not even excepting Miss Ellen Tree herself, who, in our opinion, has never been rivalled in her realisation of female tenderness, grace, and beauty. The other characters were all tolerably well sustained, if we omit Mr. Dale's Charles I. Mr. George Bennett, as Denzel Hollis, was less offensive in his declamation than usual ; and Mr. Pritchard, as Rudyard, exhibited fewer of his peculiarly disagreeable antic movements. Miss Vincent looked and played the part of Henrietta well ; we always observe that this lady performs carefully in Shakspeare, and the more elevated ranks of the drama, whilst she is careless and forward in pieces of minor importance. The opening scene of Strafford is one of the most animated *tableaux vivants* we ever saw. We regret that the manager has been obliged, by the unexplained secession of Mr. Vandenhoff from his company, temporarily to suspend the performance of Strafford ; we trust it will be speedily resumed.

Shakspeare's *Henry VIII.* has, during the last month, been revived at this theatre, with Mr. Macready as the representative of Cardinal Wolsey, and Miss Helen Faucit as Queen Katherine. Mr. Macready's representation of the proud, ambitious, but disappointed churchman, affords, if such were necessary, a living lie to the observation of Dr. Johnson, "that the genius of Shakspeare comes in and goes out with Katherine. Every other part might have been easily conceived and easily written." We have rarely witnessed a finer piece of acting than the close of the third act, which describes the pride and fall of Wolsey ; Macready there invested the proud, bad man, with a degree of helplessness, arising from the recollection of his past overbearing ambition, which rendered the whole scene eminently pathetic. He threw around the character, at the same time, a haughty consciousness of his superiority over the court flutterers, royal panders, who were insulting him, which was beautifully contrasted with the knowledge of his utter ruin after their departure. Macready's break out into the fine apostrophe, commencing

" Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness,"

was most melancholy and touching, particularly where he describes himself as left—

" Weary and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me."

We confess we are unable to join in the general opinion which commends the Queen Katherine of Miss Helen Faucit ; she does not realise in our mind the most perfect delineation of matronly dignity, sweetness, and resignation, which the world ever saw. She attempts to excite sympathy and compassion by straining at effect. A picture of suffering and defenceless virtue, such as Katherine exhibits, cannot be conveyed by Miss H. Faucit's low moan, accompanied by sighing and panting of the breast. There is a graceful finishing in this character, which it is impossible to convey by the mere assumption of the gait of the Tragedy Queen. And yet Miss Faucit's personification of suffering innocence in the person of Queen Katherine is not without redeeming points, of which the close of the trial scene, after appealing to Rome, was the best ; there the indignation of a virtuous matron, about to be sacrificed to the ungovernable passion of her husband, broke forth into

a natural energy, and she carried the sympathies of the audiences most completely with her. Mr. George Bennett swaggered and blustered to his heart's content as *Henry VIII.* Shakspeare has sketched a very disagreeable portrait in this character, but his representative managed to make him still more disagreeable. Shakspeare's *Henry* is gross both in manners and appearance—blustering in manner, sensual in his appetites, and cruel in his means; but Bennett's *Henry* adds to all these characteristic faults, one for which he is indebted to his own imagination, a pot-house vulgarity. Mr. Bennett is an example of an actor, who often throws away the material of good acting in his determination to bring down the applauses of persons which ought to make the judicious grieve. Mr. Pritchard, as the Duke of Buckingham, ably assisted his worthy coadjutor, Mr. Bennett, in disgusting the audience. The scene of *Buckingham* led to execution is one of the most affecting and natural in Shakspeare, but in his hands persons wondered what it had to do with the play. Mrs. Glover's *Lady Denny*, and Miss Vincent's *Anne Boleyne*, were both very creditable performances, the latter perhaps not quite sufficiently coy and retiring in the early scenes.

Another historical play, entitled *Walter Tyrrel*, has been produced here with success during the month. With what propriety *Walter Tyrrel* is styled an historical play our readers will decide, when we inform them that in it, the hero is made to kill William Rufus, in revenge for his father's murder, and his betrothed's seduction—that the Saxons are introduced as Pagans, and that Peter the Hermit is himself brought on the stage as a proper villain, equally ready to poison the bowl, or handle the dagger, in his love of mischief. As a play, *Walter Tyrrel* is very offensive, as a dramatic poem despicable. There is no attempt in it to portray character or delineate passion; the author has merely dramatised a most absurd fiction, in which the characters all come together most conveniently, for the developement of a plot, from which no moral lesson can be deduced, and the catastrophe of which delights an enlightened public with three deaths, which the author, we suppose, to show the extent of his fancy, varies; making the heroine die, after her last moments are stretched out to a length quite disgusting, by poison, accidentally administered (romantic and original idea) by her lover; the king is killed by the hand of Tyrrel, and Tyrrel himself gives up the ghost of no one knows what, except that it would have been awkward after the preparation of so much mischief, that he should make his bow at the fall of the curtain. The author appears to be a most industrious collector of worn-out metaphors, stale similes, and inappropriate tropes and figures, with all of which he has in the coolest spirit of appropriation overladen his play. For instance, the king's mistress is compared to a bird in a cage, and some obdurate old gentleman, who happens to be what the police reports call "obstropulous," is said to have an *adamantine heart*. The acting and getting up of the piece were much better than its merits deserve. We regret that Mr. Elton should have been obliged to have made his first appearance at one of the large houses, in a character in which good acting is so completely thrown away as in *Walter Tyrrel*. Mr. Elton is a quiet, amiable, and unpretending performer, in whom there is no over acting, no straining for the mere sake of effect; a few years ago he was a decided imitator of Kean, but from what we have seen of him lately we should say he has seen the folly of imitating the extravagances of that great actor, when unable to compete with him in genius, and has consequently adopted a more subdued style. Miss Helen Faucitt made the most of the sorry part that was consigned to her, which obliged her to sacrifice largely to the taste usually displayed at Sadler's Wells; but Miss Vincent could scarcely force a smile herself at the pointless and garbled humour, which she and her lover, Mr. Webster, had to utter. Mr. Dale was the only performer who did justice, by his bad acting, to the real merits of the piece.

We are glad to observe the manager of this theatre steady in his adherence to Shakspeare; he has revived both *Cymbeline* and the *Winter's Tale*, neither of which plays have been performed for several years in London. This looks well, and merits success, which we are confident would be triumphant if Mr. Osbaliston would only strengthen his company a little in the minor performers. We are sorry that Mr. Vandenhoff no longer appears. Surely if there be any quarrel between that gentleman and the manager, the public ought not to suffer by the loss of his services, which Mr. Elton, from physical, as well as other causes, is unable to supply.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Mr. Morris having determined to resign the management of this theatre, has let it for five years to Mr. Hooper, who was until lately treasurer of the Olympic. If, as has been said, Madame Vestris was greatly indebted to her treasurer in the getting up of her pieces, we should augur well of Mr.

Hooper's taste and judgment. The Haymarket has always been a favourite theatre with the public, and Mr. Hooper has only to engage an efficient company to make his undertaking a successful speculation. We sincerely trust that the public will do their duty towards him, by energetically supporting him, if he conduct the theatre with spirit.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

IN the beginning of last month the accounts from the United States represented the distress of the mercantile community as being of the most intense description. In a few days the stoppages in New York alone amounted to upwards of thirteen millions sterling; and New Orleans and other places were in a condition almost as lamentable. The creditors of the English houses have nearly escaped the storm, and the loss of the London firms is not known to exceed 30,000*l.* If the Bank had not assisted these houses, bills upon them to the amount of four millions would have been returned to New York, and have greatly increased the distress. The East India trade was tottering, as a loss of two millions and a half will accrue upon the importations of the year. Only two stoppages have been announced.

We are compelled to state that the commercial world seems to be in a wretched plight. An attempt was made to sell 4,500 bags of East India cotton at the latter end of last month, but only 410 bags were disposed of, at prices from 3*d.* to 5*d.* per pound, according to quality. Sugar has dropped 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Low as the price has lately been, the consumption continues small, and the stock of British Plantation is larger by nearly 2,000 hogsheads and tierces than at this time last year. The stock of plantation coffee is accumulating greatly, being greater than at this time last year by 982 casks, and 1,613 bags and barrels. The stock of cotton on hand is prodigious and unprecedented. There are upwards of 2,000,000 bales of East India cotton in London, being more than twice as much as at this time last year. The stock of unsold cotton in the kingdom is estimated, at the present reduced rate, as worth upwards of three millions sterling. The stock of wool in the hands of the dealers is also understood to be immense. It is so evident that this excess of supply cannot be got rid of, but by a reduction in price, that no person will buy at the present quotations more than may be required for immediate consumption; and the longer the stagnation of trade continues, the greater will be the accumulation of stock, the more pressing will the necessity of the holders become, and the greater will be the fall in the value of goods. This further fall will necessarily lead to a new succession of heavy failures, and this course of events seems so inevitable that the period when the employment of capital in discount will be deemed a safe investment cannot be foreseen.

Several heavy failures in the manufacturing districts have been mentioned. The inhabitants of Manchester are now, we suppose, becoming satisfied, from what is passing around them, of the truth of the resolutions which were agreed to at a meeting of the merchants and traders, at the town hall of that place, on the 18th of December, 1828. It was then resolved that the introduction of local notes of 5*l.* value in that district would be extremely injurious, and that the inhabitants would not countenance such a circulation. That, if once countenanced, the issuing of such notes would be undertaken by "speculative tradesmen," tempted by a delusive hope of becoming rich through the instrumentality of capital suddenly and artificially obtained. That when loans and discounts are most wanted from bankers, from commercial credit being shaken, such relief cannot be granted by banks which are responsible for a large note

circulation ; but, on the contrary, the crisis must be aggravated by the diminution of the usual accommodation ; and that as loans in local notes require no present advance of actual capital, they would be granted in tranquil times with dangerous facility, thereby offering great temptation to over-trading, and to excess in speculation, to the destruction of those solid and prudent habits of business hitherto characteristic of the inhabitants of Manchester. How much mischief might have been averted if the people of Manchester had reiterated these opinions in 1833 !

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Saturday, 27th of May.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock 206 quarter.—Three per Cent.
Consols 89 seven-eighths.—Three per Cent.,
Reduced, 89 seven-eighths.—Three and a Half
per Cent., Reduced, 97 half.—Exchequer Bills,
35 p.—India Bonds, 37s. p.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Portuguese New, Five per Cent., 47 five-eighths.—Dutch, Two and a Half per Cent., 53 five-eighths.—Spanish Bonds, Active, 23 quarter.—Spanish, Passive, 6.

MONEY MARKET REPORT.—Considerable uneasiness was excited in the city at the beginning of last month. Some of the American houses again required assistance from the Bank, and it was a question whether, under the new aspect of affairs arising out of the introduction of a novel and mischievous description of American paper, the Directors could prudently afford any further aid. The American packets which have reached England during the last month were expected to bring remittances to the extent of five millions sterling ; but, in fact, they have fallen short by nearly half that amount, and the English creditors have, therefore, been compelled to apply for help to sustain them for a month till the next arrivals.

The *Gazette* contained the official statement of the affairs of the Bank of England, by which it appears that its assets exceed its liabilities by 3,255,000*l.* The amount of bullion was set down at 4,190,000*l.*, (an increase of 120,000*l.* on the last report,) and the circulation at 18,480,000*l.* There was a decrease in the securities of 3,000,000*l.* since the 10th of February.

In the middle of the month money was abundant, notwithstanding the caution exercised by the Bank of England ; but though the terms of discounting were lower, there was no greater facility in disposing of second-rate paper. The fall in the rate of interest was, however, favourable to the sale of the American Bank-bonds, of which a greater variety were coming into circulation ; and it may be foreseen that the degree of favour with which they may be regarded will be the measure of the severity that will be used to contract the currency, and counteract their effect on the exchanges. We have now, besides the bonds of the United States and Morris Canal Banks, those of the Mechanics' Bank, the Farmers' Bank, and the Massachusetts Bank, and a loan of about a third of a million has been negotiated in London by the New Orleans Citizens Bank. The bonds which were sent from the United States to Holland and France are already finding their way to London, their true value being better estimated at Amsterdam and Paris.

The Consols Market was steady, with scarcely any money transactions. The premium on Exchequer Bills did not decline, and the Share Market was very flat. In the Foreign Market the renewal of active operations between the Carlists and the Christinos occasioned considerable speculation ; but the friends of the Queen were not so confident of her success as usual.

Money was plentiful in the stock-market, where it produced from 2 to 2½ per cent. ; but the dislike to hazard capital by employing it in commercial speculations was not in the least abated. In this state of things capitalists purchased 3 per Cents., which were advanced to 91½ for money, and the premium on Exchequer Bills advanced to 35s. The high interest promised to be paid by the Americans on their yearly bonds do not tempt our capitalists. On the Continent they are altogether unsaleable, and in London the prices are beginning to give way. A bank (Messrs. Yeatman and Co.'s) which was deemed as stable as the United States Bank, and whose notes formed one-third of the circulation in Tennessee, has failed for an immense amount. The stoppages in New York alone, in the two months preceding

the 1st instant, are estimated at the enormous sum of above 20,000,000*l.* The accounts from New Orleans are as calamitous. The rate of discount for a first-rate bill of exchange is from 5 to 6 per cent. per month, or from 60 to 72 per cent. per annum! As much as 3, 4, or 5 per cent. discount is allowed for the exchange of a bank note of a distant town for one current in the neighbourhood where cash is required. Some bank notes are uncurrent at any rate, except at the place of issue. And yet all sorts of restrictions are imposed on the bankers there. They are mostly restrained from issuing paper to more than double the amount of their capital—the shareholders are compelled to pay up all the subscribed capital—their accounts are published half yearly, and commissioners are appointed by the Legislature to inspect their vaults and ascertain their stock of specie. This is a lesson for us that may be well read by any intelligent man.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM APRIL 25, 1837, TO MAY 19, 1837, INCLUSIVE.

April 25.—J. Exley, Riches Court, Lime Street, corn-factor.—W. W. Greenhill, Cobham, Surrey, cattle dealer.—W. Jeffery, Little Chester Street, Belgrave Square, horse-dealer.—R. Gadsden and R. Percival, Upper St. Martin's Lane, printers.—J. Green, Bushey, Hertfordshire, cattle-dealer.—D. Riddick, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, tea dealer.—C. Hin, Salisbury Square, City, hotel keeper.—J. Lees, Bilton, Staffordshire, draper.—J. McDougall, late of Buenos Ayres, merchant.—J. and J. Mitner, Bradford, Yorkshire, tailors.—J. Britton and J. W. Briscoe, Darlington, Durham, linen manufacturers.—C. Parker, Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham, flax spinner.—R. and J. Heap, Caln and Trawden, Lancashire, cotton and worsted manufacturers.—W. D. Crow, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, tanner.—G. Caswell, Kidderminster, bookseller and stationer.—W. Burge, Wareham, Dorsetshire, tanner and carrier.

April 28.—M. and J. Symons, Brighton, milliners.—W. Scott, Bristol, corn-factor.—F. Garfit, Swinton, Yorkshire, cast iron founder.—E. London, Manchester, bookseller.—W. Jones, Shrewsbury, shoemaker.—A. Pryer, Bury St. Edmunds, innkeeper.—D. Higgs, Wickwar, Gloucestershire, innholder.—J. Holden and Co., Manchester, cotton spinners.—J. Archibald, Manchester, tailor.—J. W. Evans, Birmingham, japanner.—R. Elmer, Southampton, provision merchant.—W. Stamper, Cockermouth, tin plate worker.—T. Banks, Greta Mills, Cumberland, valentia manufacturer.

May 2.—E. Fermor, Hastings, brewer.—J. McDiarmid, King Street, New North Road, Islington, baker.—F. G. Francis, Adam's Court, Old Broad Street, wine merchant.—T. Smallwood, Jun., Newport, Shropshire, scrivener.—E. C. Sandell, Oxford, apothecary.—D. Clive, Birmingham, victualler.—J. Manning, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, builder.—W. Willson, Manchester, smallware manufacturer.—J. Moss, W. Barrington, and J. Moss, Haslingden, Lancashire, cotton spinners.—T. Roach, Manchester, linen-draper.—J. Haworth, Rawtenstall, Lancashire, plumber.—W. B. Palmer, Birmingham, draper.—S. Kinsey, Badwell Ash, Suffolk, innkeeper.—H. Morgan, Bulth, Breconshire, farmer.—J. Loosemore, Tiverton, Devonshire, scrivener.—E. Patzeker, Poole, timber merchant.

May 3.—M. H. Wray, Holborn Hill, chemist.—E. H. Gough, Dalston Rise, Hackney, dealer in wood.—J. Arnould, King William Street, West Strand, bookseller.—J. Harrison, Manchester, commission agent.—J. J. D. De-

neulin, Leicester Square, lodging-house keeper.—W. Davies, Queen Street, May Fair, tailor.—J. Tayler, Holborn, carpet dealer.—W. Harrison, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, goldsmith.—W. Smith, Leatherhead, Surrey, innkeeper.—W. Brown, Leeds, worsted spinner.—J. Horsfall, Leeds, stuff dyer.—B. Buchanan and D. Laird, Liverpool, merchants.—P. Walker, Hindley, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—J. and E. Ramsbotham, Chew Moor, Lancashire, cotton spinners.—J. Render, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—J. Goft, Liverpool, grocer.—C. Absolon, Newbury, Berkshire, grocer.—R. Henvon, Claughton, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—W. F. Brooks, Liverpool, merchant.—A. H. Lees, Blisten, Staffordshire, iron master.

May 9.—J. P. Fryer, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, tavern keeper.—J. Poynter, Wilmington Square, money scrivener.—J. Robinson, Melbury Terrace, Dorset Square, Marylebone, painter.—W. Mills, Little Britain, builder.—T. Martin, Pavement, Moorfields, victualler.—D. Barker, Queen Street, Cheap-side, grocer.—J. Fisher, Liverpool, publican.—J. R. Neales, Plymouth, hatter.—J. Brown and W. H. Williams, Birmingham, paper colourers.—J. Heaward, Stockport, cotton thread manufacturer.—M. Lunley, Scriven with Tentergate, Yorkshire.—H. S. Sanderson, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, scrivener.—J. Mitchell, Exeter, victualler.—R. H. Hayley, Manchester, grocer.—J. Williams, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, draper.—S. Whitehead and R. Rowe, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton spinners.—J. Radman, Bath, fruiteer.—J. Smith, Birmingham, gilt toy maker.—J. Crampton, Tong, Yorkshire, scribbling miller.—J. Golledge, Jun., Frome, Selwood, Somersetshire, currier.

May 12.—T. Evans, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, apothecary.—J. Andrew, Guilford Street East, Wilmington Square, licensed victualler.—H. Steains, Bunhill Row, grocer.—S. C. Hall, Kensington, bookseller.—T. R. Drury, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, printer.—J. Poster, Lincoln's Inn Fields, horse dealer.—J. E. Noskes, Robertsbridge, Sussex, innkeeper.—J. Paul, Old Change, commission agent.—M. Binney, Manchester, corn dealer.—G. Mickle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.—J. Horsfall, Coventry, master.—J. Emannel, Birmingham, jeweller.—H. Hardie, Manchester, merchant.—J. R. Evans, Carmarthen, linen draper.—R. Arnold, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, draper.—W. Edmonson, Liverpool, brush maker.—D. Magney, Wakefield, Yorkshire, hotel keeper.—R. Betts, Alford, Lincolnshire, wool merchant.—W.

Hodgetts, Birmingham, bookseller.—J. Hiam, Temple Balsall, Warwickshire, farmer.—G. East and G. P. Vincent, Aston, Warwickshire, glass makers.—W. Viney, Tiverton, Devonshire, currier.—J. Parkyn, Devonport, linen draper.

May 16.—J. Mallitt, Abergavenny, tailor.—J. P. Williams, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, draper.—H. Goodhall, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, upholsterer.—M. L. Sangrouber, Gerrard Street, Soho, tailor.—R. Hughes, Addle Street, City, licensed victualler.—J. W. Addison, Southampton, provision agent.—J. Stanton, Charing Cross, boot maker.—A. Dunn, George Row, City Road, chemical manufacturer.—J. Wilson, Lawrence Lane, City, woollen warehouseman.—J. T. Wright and N. Hackney, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers.—J. Harrison, Manchester, solicitor.—W. Perry, Bath, victualler.—R. Bussey, Leeds, plasterer.—J. Kelly, Merthyr Tidvil, and Tredegar, grocer.—J. Carlisle, of Liverpool, stone mason.—C. Calvert, Manchester, picture dealer.—T. White, Manchester, innkeeper.—J. B.

Lambley, Bristol, spirit dealer.—S. Pearson, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—G. Lumley and W. Brown, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, flax spinners.

May 19.—A. T. K. Vale, Bromyard, Herefordshire, linen draper.—W. S. Warwick and T. W. Clagett, Billiter Square, City, merchants.—T. Vigers, George Place, Acre Lane, Brixton, brass founder.—J. Saunders, Watford, Hertfordshire, butcher.—R. Wood, Rochdale, Lancashire, money scrivener.—A. G. Ross, Bradford, Yorkshire, wool merchant.—G. Hough, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironmonger.—J. Adams, Banbury, Oxfordshire, innkeeper.—E. Taylor, Liverpool, colour manufacturer.—W. H. Sugden, Leeds, linen draper.—J. Askew, Liverpool, hotel keeper.—T. Gough, Michingham, Gloucestershire, cloth dealer.—T. Turner, Otley, Yorkshire, currier.—J. Newton, Bilferne, Hants, builder.—B. Glover, Liverpool, drysalter.—J. Lyon, Bristol, merchant.—J. Woolison, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, plumber.—W. Pitts, Great and Little Hampton, Worcestershire, miller.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude $51^{\circ} 37' 32''$ N. Longitude $3^{\circ} 51''$ West of Greenwich.

The warmth of the day is observed by means of a Thermometer exposed to the North in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by an horizontal self-registering Thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the Barometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1837.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
April					
23	47-32	29,59-29,53	S.W.	,05	Cloudy, rain at times.
24	57-20	29,72-29,61	S.W.	,25	Generally overcast.
25	56-24	29,83-29,80	S.W.		Generally clear, except the evening, with rain.
26	62-39	29,77-29,75	W.	,175	Generally clear, except the morning, with rain.
27	54-31	29,73-29,67	S.W.		Evening clear, otherwise cloudy, rain at times.
28	56-29	29,66-29,57	S.W.	,0125	Generally cloudy, rain at times.
29	53-35	29,53-29,31	S.E. & S.W.	,025	Cloudy, rain at times. [aftern., otherwise clear.
30	60-43	29,51-29,35	S.W.	,1625	Morning cloudy, with rain, heavy fall of hail in the
May					
1	64-41	29,73-29,61	S.W.	,05	Morning clear, otherwise cloudy, with rain.
2	64-37	29,86-29,85	S.W.	,025	Generally clear.
3	64-39	29,77-29,65	N.E.		Generally cloudy.
4	61-37	29,86-29,73	N.W.		Generally clear, except the morning.
5	60-34	30,00-29,92	N.W.		Generally clear.
6	58-26	30,07-30,04	N.E.		Generally clear.
7	59-25	30,02-29,92	N.E.		Morning clear, otherwise cloudy.
8	53-35	29,82-29,66	S.W.	,025	Cloudy, with frequent rain.
9	55-30	29,60-29,59	N.E.	,225	Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
10	47-22	29,72-29,58	N.	,0125	Generally cloudy, with rain and hail at times.
11	53-25	29,93-29,86	N.	,0125	Generally clear.
12	57-31	29,83-29,74	S.E.		Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
13	50-27	29,77-29,76	S.W.	,1	Generally clear, rain at times. [the aftern.
14	59-28	29,87-29,73	N.	,05	Gen. cloudy, rain at times; rain, thun. and light. in
15	54-36	30,07-29,95	N.	,05	Cloudy, rain in the evening.
16	61-37	30,24-30,20	N.	,0125	Generally clear.
17	70-29	30,23-30,13	N.W.		Morning clear, otherwise cloudy.
18	55-40	30,12-30,10	N.		Generally clear.
19	53-32	30,04-30,01	N.	,025	Evening clear, otherwise cloudy, hail in the morn.
20	53-28	29,95-29,86	N.	,025	Cloudy, rain in the morning. [showers of rain.
21	49-30	29,73-29,70	N.	,025	Evening clear, otherwise cloudy, with frequent
22	53-27	29,82-29,70	N. & N.E.	,075	Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise gen. clear.

NEW PATENTS.

J. Haley, of Manchester, Lancashire, Machine Maker, for certain improvements in the machinery, tools, or apparatus for cutting, planing, and turning metals and other substances. March 28th, 6 months.

J. Whitworth, of Manchester, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Engineer, for certain improvements in machinery, tools, or apparatus, for turning, boring, planing, and cutting metals and other materials. March 28th, 6 months.

H. Stephens, of Stamford Street, Blackfriar's Road, in the parish of Christ Church, Surrey, Writing Fluid Manufacturer, for certain improvements in inkstands or ink-holders, and pens for writing. March 28th, 6 months.

M. B. Lauras, of Lyons, but now residing in Leicester Square, Middlesex, Merchant, for certain improvements in steam navigation. April 4th, 6 months.

H. Booth, of Liverpool, Lancashire, Esquire, for improvements in the construction of locomotive engine-boiler furnaces; also to other furnaces. April 4th, 6 months.

W. Wynn, of Dean Street, in the parish of St. Ann, Soho, Middlesex, Clock Maker, for a certain improvement or improvements in apparatus for diminishing the evaporation of vinous, alcoholic, acetic, and other volatile vapours, and for preventing the absorption of noxious effluvia in vinous, spirituous, acetous and other fluids, such as wines, spirits, malt liquors, cyder, perry, and vinegar. April 4th, 6 months.

J. Amesbury, of Burton Crescent, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, Surgeon, for certain apparatus for the relief or correction of stiffness, weakness, or distortion in the human spine, chest, or limbs. April 4th, 6 months.

W. Weekes, of King Stanley, Gloucestershire, Clothier, for certain improvements in the dressing or finishing of woollen and other cloths or fabrics, requiring such a process. April 4th, 2 months.

J. L. Roberts, of Manchester, Lancashire, Merchant, for a certain improvement or certain improvements in looms for weaving. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. April 11th, 6 months.

R. Bull, of Adam's Street West, Portman Square, in the parish of St. Marylebone, Middlesex, Ironmonger, for certain improvements in chimney caps, to facilitate the discharge of smoke, and to prevent its return. April 15th, 6 months.

H. N. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, but now of Cornhill, in the city of London, Merchant, for certain improvements in spinning, twisting, doubling, or otherwise preparing cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. April 15th, 6 months.

H. Stephens, of Charlotte Street, in the parish of St. Marylebone, Middlesex, Gentlemen, and **E. Nash**, of Buross Street, in the parish of St. George in the East, Middlesex, Tallow Chandler, for certain improvements in the manufacturing colouring matter, and rendering certain colour or colours applicable to dyeing, staining, and writing. April 18th, 6 months.

D. Napier, of York Road, Lambeth, Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in letter-press printing. April 18th, 6 months.

W. Crofts, of New Radford, Nottinghamshire, Machine Maker, for improvements in the manufacture of figured or ornamented bobbin-net, or twist lace, or other fabrics. April 18th, 6 months.

T. Hancock, of Goswell Mews, Goswell Road, Middlesex, Waterproof Cloth Manufacturer, for an improvement or improvements in the process of rendering cloth and other fabrics partially or entirely impervious to air and water by means of caoutchouc or India-rubber. April 18th, 6 months.

E. Haworth, the younger, of Bolton, Lancashire, Gentleman, for certain improvements in certain machinery or apparatus adapted to facilitate the operation of drying calicoes, muslins, linens, or other similar fabrics; for the further term of five years in pursuance of the Report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. April 18th.

C. Farina, of Clarendon Place, Maida Vale, Middlesex, Gentleman, for an improved process, to be used in obtaining fermentable matter from grain, and in manufacturing the same for various purposes. April 18th, 6 months.

L. W. Wright, of Manchester, Lancashire, Engineer, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for bleaching or cleansing linens, cottons, or other fibrous substances. April 20th, 6 months.

W. Greatrix, of Springfield Lane, near Salford, Lancashire, Silk Dyer, for certain improvements in the process of bleaching or cleansing linens, cotton, and other fibrous substances, and also improvements in the process of discharging colours from the same, either in the raw material or manufactured state. April 22d, 6 months.

J. G. Ulrich, late of Nicholas Lane, in the city of London, but now of Red Lion Street, in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex, Chronometer Maker, for certain improvements in chronometers. April 22d, 6 months.

Sir G. Cayley, Baronet, of Brompton, near Malton, Yorkshire, for certain improvements in the apparatus for propelling carriages on common roads or railways, part of which improvements may be applied to other useful purposes. April 25th, 6 months.

J. Pim, jun. of College Green, in the city of Dublin, Banker, and **T. F. Bergin**, of Westland Row, in the same city, Civil Engineer, for an improved means or method of propulsion on railways. April 25th, 6 months.

M. Berry, of Chancery Lane, Middlesex, Patent Agent, for certain improvements in machinery, or apparatus for making or manufacturing bricks, tiles, and such other articles. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. April 27th, 6 months.

M. Berry, of Chancery Lane, Middlesex, Patent Agent, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for making or manufacturing horse-shoes. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. April 27th, 6 months.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL JOURNAL.—APRIL, 1837.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 17.—The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Affidavits (Ireland and Scotland) Bills, and the Trial by Jury (Scotland) Bill went through Committee, after which the House adjourned.

April 18.—The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Millbank Penitentiary Bill, and the Leicester Small Debts Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.—Adjourned till Thursday.

April 20.—The Duke of Cumberland was present to-day, for the first time, since the Session opened.—The Manchester and Sheffield Railroad Bill was read a third time and passed.—The second reading of the Scotch Small Debts Bill was postponed, after some conversation, till Tuesday next.

April 21.—The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Royal Mint Bill, the Vagrant's (Scotch and Irish) Removal Bill, and several private Bills, received the Royal Assent by commission.—Lord Alvanley moved an Address for a copy of Lord John Hay's despatch to the Admiralty, respecting the affair at St. Sebastian. His Lordship prefaced the motion by a speech, in which he reviewed and censured the foreign policy adopted by his Majesty's Ministers.—Lord Melbourne had no wish to withhold the despatch, but he complained that the Noble Lord should have waited for a moment of disaster to impugn the policy which had been acted on during the last two years. This was not fair, even as a party proceeding. He denied that interference had taken place. Supporting a government against rebels was not interference.—The Duke of Wellington declared that he was hostile all along to the course pursued by Ministers with regard to Spain. His Grace then stated his objections to the quadruple treaty, which had caused great embarrassment to himself when called upon by the Queen of Spain to carry it into execution. He also objected to the blockade of her own coast by the Queen of Spain.—Several Noble Lords delivered their sentiments, and the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

April 24.—The Marquis of Clanricarde moved the second reading of the Bill for the Improvement of Lands in Ireland.—After some debate the Bill before the House was read a second time.

April 25.—Several petitions were presented on various subjects.—Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the Bill for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland.—After an observation or two from Lord Brougham, the Bill was read a second time without a division.

April 26.—Nothing of importance.

April 28.—A great number of petitions were presented against the abolition of Church-rates, and on other subjects.—The Order of the Day was then read for presenting the petition of the Protestants of Ireland, which was agreed to on the 24th

of January last, at the great meeting in the City of Dublin—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

May 1.—The Consolidated Fund Bill went through a Committee.—The Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill was considered at some length in Committee. It was ordered to be reprinted as amended, and certain clauses and amendments were postponed until the further consideration of the report. On the question that the 15th clause stand part of the Bill, Lord Wyndford proposed as an amendment, that where the number of councillors were equal, and in consequence of which equality no election of Mayor or Aldermen could take place, the councillor who had the greatest number of votes should proceed to elect the Mayor or Aldermen.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the amendment, and after a few words from Lords Abinger, Denman, and Ellenborough, the Committee divided, when there appeared—for the amendment, 37; against it, 24; majority against Ministers, 13. The House then resumed, and adjourned.

May 2.—After the presentation of many petitions for and against the abolition of Church-rates, the Duke of Wellington stated, in answer to Lord Brougham, that he did not know he should have any amendments to propose to the Irish Corporations Bill.

May 3.—Several petitions were presented against, and one or two for, the abolition of Church-rates. Some Bills, brought from the Commons, were read a first time, and their Lordships then adjourned.

May 4.—Nothing of consequence.

May 5.—The royal assent was given, by commission, to sundry Bills.—Lord Melbourne moved that their Lordships resolve into Committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill.—The Duke of Wellington moved the postponement of the Committee for five weeks—namely, till June 9.—Their Lordships divided on the amendment. The numbers were—for it, 192; against it, 115; majority in favour of the adjournment, 77.—The Committee on the Bill is consequently adjourned till June 9.

May 6.—Nothing of importance.

May 9.—Lord Glenelg brought under their Lordships' consideration the resolutions passed by the House of Commons respecting the Government of Canada. He entered into a long statement, detailing the history of these colonies, the state of parties therein, and the conduct pursued by the Government of this country with respect to them.—A long discussion followed, in which Lord Ripon, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and other Noble Lords took part. The resolutions were eventually adopted.

May 10.—Several private Bills were brought from the Commons. The Small Debts (Scotland) Bill went through Committee, and, as amended, was ordered to be reprinted.

May 11.—The Irish Waste Lands' Improvement Bill was, after some discussion, referred to a Select Committee. The Milbank penitentiary Bill was read a third time and passed.

May 12.—No business of consequence was transacted this day.

May 13.—The House met this day pursuant to adjournment, when the agreement of their Lordships to the Commons' resolutions relative to Canada was communicated to the Lower House at a conference.—Many petitions were presented for and against the abolition of Church-rates.—Lord Duncannon presented the correspondence between the Board of Education (Ireland) and Dr. Crolly, on the subject of complaints preferred by that gentleman.

May 19.—Lord Canterbury presented a petition from 700 graduates and undergraduates of the University of Cambridge, against interference with the management of the Universities, so as to endanger their character and utility.—Their Lordships then proceeded to the consideration of the report upon the English Municipal Corporations' Act Amendment Bill. Several amendments were proposed and agreed to, and the Bill, with the whole of the amendments so agreed to, was ordered to be printed preparatory to its being read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 10.—The order of the day for the third reading of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill having been read, Mr. Goulburn rose and addressed the House. He contended the Bill did not embody what was the unanimous feeling of the country, viz.—the total extinction of these Corporations.—Mr. Tancred was in favour, Mr. Hamilton against; Mr. Dillon Browne for, Col. Verner against; and Mr. Bellew in favour of the Bill, when (before nine o'clock) the gal-

lery was cleared for a division, but none took place. The gallery was re-opened, when Lord Stanley was on his legs resisting the Bill. The Noble Lord said that in the present state of Ireland, he objected to any corporate institutions at all, in the present condition of the Church. They were told that this Bill was intended to destroy the Church. He believed that, in the present state of the Church, such would be its effect; and, therefore, as a Protestant, anxious to maintain that Church, he would not give them the means of overthrowing it.—Mr. H. Grattan said the Noble Lord was a dangerous as well as a disagreeable opponent; but he had not urged a single argument against the Bill in the whole of his speech.—Mr. Gaskell said he could return the compliment which the Hon. Member for Meath had paid to the Noble Member for North Lancashire, by declaring that he had not made a single convert.—Mr. Serjeant Woulfe supported the Bill; and was followed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who urged the passing of the measure, maintaining that its rejection would be viewed by Ireland as an “insult,” as it would avowedly proceed on the ground that the people were incapable of managing their own affairs.—Mr. Shaw spoke earnestly against the principle and tendencies of the Bill.—Mr. Brotherton, amid loud cries of “divide,” moved the adjournment.—On that question the House divided. The numbers were—for it, 286; against it, 232; majority, 54. The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

April 11.—After the presentation of some petitions, the debate on the third reading of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was resumed. Mr. Hume opened the debate by a speech in favour of the measure.—Mr. Gally Knight dissented from the Bill.—Mr. O'Connell spoke in its favour. The Protestants, he said, had robbed Ireland for centuries, and there he stood debating, and imploring a British House of Commons to do one general act of justice, by saying that Irishmen should be placed on the same footing as Englishmen and Scotchmen.—Sir James Graham opposed the Bill. It was said that the predictions of danger to the Church, now put forward, were the same as had been urged as objections to Catholic emancipation. They had granted liberally and trusted freely, and the result was bitter disappointment. War—open war to the knife was declared against the Church Establishment.—Lord John Russell then rose, and spoke in support of the measure. He considered that the question of establishing Municipal Corporations was one of justice and of peace—that the measure was likely to conciliate the affections of the people of Ireland towards general good government, and in so much was calculated to diminish danger to the institutions of the country. He contended that this was a measure of justice, and was brought forward by the Government from a strong conviction that such was the case; and the proposition for the abolition of Municipal Corporations having been negatived by so large a majority of that House, he hardly expected it would be brought forward again, and looked forward confidently to a triumphant issue to this question.—Sir Robert Peel resisted the Bill, and pointed out, with his usual eloquence, the pernicious and evil tendencies of the measure. The House then divided, and the numbers were—for the third reading, 302; against it, 247; majority, 55. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers from the Opposition side. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

April 12.—Mr. Hume moved the second reading of the County Rates Bill, which called forth extended desultory discussion, and strong opposition on the part of many Members. It was proposed, as an amendment, that it be read that day six months.—Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Goulburn, and Lord Stanley, expressed astonishment that any men calling themselves the Government of the country should be absent on such an occasion, and should have no opinion to express on the Bill.—Mr. F. Maule doubted not that Lord John Russell would be able to explain the cause of his absence, but observed that the Government had not considered that the Bill was one which called for Ministerial interference.—Mr. Hume, in pressing the division, said that the magistrates ought not to vote, but to withdraw, as, if they remained, the measure being charged as a bill of indictment against the magistrates of England, they would be voting in their own cause.—A division took place. The numbers were—for the second reading, 84; against it, 177; majority against it, 93.

April 13.—Mr. Roebuck moved that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the propriety of wholly repealing the duty on newspapers.—Mr. Wakley seconded it.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, on the ground that the experiment that had already been tried respecting the newspaper press, was so successful, and was proceeding so satisfactorily, that he would be no party to dis-

turbing the present arrangement.—After some remarks from Sir R. Peel, (who briefly opposed the motion,) &c., the House divided, and the numbers were, for the motion, 42 ; against it, 81—majority, 39.—Mr. Fox Maule obtained leave to bring in a Bill to improve the management of prisons in Scotland.—Sir Andrew Agnew moved for some returns, bearing on the business transacted in the Post-office department on Sundays. Some of these were granted, and the motion for the others postponed for a fortnight.—Adjourned.

April 14.—After some remarks from Sir R. Peel and Mr. Roebuck, concerning the present system of long speeches, and, consequently, adjourned debates and late hours, Lord J. Russell moved that the House resolve itself into a committee on the Canadian resolutions upon which so much has already been said in the House.—Mr. Roebuck proposed a plan which he thought would pacify the Canadas, namely, to abolish the Legislative Council, and to create an “Executive” Council, to be composed of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and ten Councillors, to be chosen by the Governor. They might revise and make amendments in Bills passed by the House of Assembly, but were to have no power of rejection. The Bills were then to be sent to the Governor, who might give or withhold his assent. The object was to concentrate the responsibility of the Governor, to get some person to whom he could point and say, “That is the man who has done this.” He also proposed that the House of Assembly of each province should choose five delegates to constitute a General Assembly, and that there should be a permanent civil list, to include the Governor, the Judges, and ten of the Executive Council. If this plan were adopted the Canadians would be satisfied.—Lord J. Russell declared that he must persevere in the resolutions ; that he could not forego the principle on which they were founded.—An animated and rather extraordinary debate ensued, in which Lord Stanley, in particular, led the way. He was followed by Mr. Ward and Mr. Robinson. Mr. Leader thought that the ministerial resolutions were too severe to pacify the Canadians, but too weak to coerce them. He strongly supported Mr. Roebuck’s plan.—Mr. Roebuck, in reply, said that if the resolutions proposed by the Government were passed, non-intercourse between Canada and England would be the consequence. If his plan were adopted, peace and good-will would be established in the colony.—Lord J. Russell repeated that he should persevere in the resolutions, as he considered it his duty so to do, notwithstanding the threats that had been used. What the people of Canada had asked it was impossible to grant, in the present connexion of the two countries ; but the resolutions he had proposed he believed would be of great benefit to Canada, and would give satisfaction.—Sir R. Peel opposed Mr. Roebuck’s plan, and supported the ministerial resolutions, as likely to attain the purposes desired in the colony.—The Committee eventually divided on the original question ; the numbers were, Ayes, 269 ; Noes, 46—majority, 223. The further consideration of the resolutions was then adjourned till Tuesday.

April 17.—Sir E. Codrington complained of a breach of privilege on the part of a morning paper, in misrepresenting what had taken place between him and Sir J. Graham, on Thursday night, respecting Sir P. Malcolm.—Sir J. Graham defended the conduct and eulogised the character of Sir P. Malcolm, whom he thought, had been hardly dealt with on the occasion referred to.—Sir H. Hardinge brought forward his promised motion for an address to his Majesty, “praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased not to renew the order in council of the 10th June, granting his Majesty’s royal license to British subjects to enlist into the service of the Queen of Spain ; which order in council will expire on the 10th June next ; and praying also that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that the marine forces of his Majesty shall not be employed in the civil contest now prevailing in Spain, otherwise than in that naval co-operation which his Majesty has engaged to afford, if necessary, under the stipulations of treaty.” The Gallant Officer charged his Majesty’s government with compromising the high reputation and character of England by the course which they had pursued in reference to the war in Spain.—Lord Leveson resisted the motion, as did Mr. C. Wood, contending that the treaty had not been exceeded.—Mr. Brotherton then moved that the question be adjourned. Agreed to.

April 18.—The debate on Sir H. Hardinge’s motion was resumed, and adjourned till Wednesday.

April 19.—The same debate.—Lord J. Russell, in resisting the motion, alluded to the taunts thrown out against the administration on a former evening, and said that whether the Ministers continued in power or not, they considered that the

country was better than they had found it ; that there were now no apprehensions that every post would bring accounts of incendiary fires, and that if his Majesty received an invitation to dine in the City, the Ministers would not dissuade him from accepting it. The House, at half-past three o'clock, proceeded to divide on the motion. The numbers were—for the motion, 278 ; against it, 242 ; majority against the address, 36 only. At four o'clock the House adjourned till Friday.

April 21.—The debate on the Canada resolutions was resumed.—Mr. Leader moved as an amendment, that it be deferred for six months, in order to afford Canada the opportunity of considering what had been proposed.—The amendment was eventually negatived by a majority of 153 ; the number for it being 29, against it, 182. On the resolution relating to the land company being proposed, Mr. Roebuck said that he should move for an inquiry into the circumstances under which the charter of the Land Company was granted, and the lands of the company were acquired.—Mr. Bernal expressed a doubt whether the amendment could be put in the form in which it was proposed, and after a short discussion it was negatived by 166 to 6.—The original resolution was then agreed to.—The House resumed, and the Committee was ordered to sit again on Monday next.—The Dublin Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

April 24.—The House, once more, resolved into Committee on the Canada resolutions. The seventh resolution, that regarding tenures of land, was put. After some discussion, the Committee divided. The numbers were—for the resolution, 73 ; against it, 14.—The eighth resolution was next put.—Mr. Wason then moved an amendment to this resolution. The Committee divided. The numbers were—for the resolution, 116 ; for postponement, 32 ; majority in favour of the resolution, 84. The remaining two resolutions were adopted, without any division, namely, 9, for the surrender of the crown hereditary revenues, on the legislature granting a civil list ; and 10, for the legislature of the provinces respectively to make provision for the joint regulation and adjustment of questions regarding trade and commerce.

April 25.—No business of any consequence transacted this day.

April 26.—Mr. Williams moved the second reading of the Freemen's Admission Bill. After some discussion the House divided, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 54 ; the numbers being, for the motion, 75, against it, 21.

April 28.—The report of the Canada resolutions was adopted ; they are to be imparted to the Lords in a Conference, and their concurrence therein required.—The House went into Committee on the Small Debts (Scotland) Bill ; the several clauses were agreed to, with some amendments, after a desultory conversation.

May 1.—The adjourned debate on the proposition for the adoption of poor laws in Ireland was resumed. Several hon. members approved of the principle of the Bill, although they could not sanction all its provisions.

May 2.—After a desultory conversation on Railways, Church-rates, and Poor Law petitions, Mr. Borthwick brought forward his motion on the subject of convocations of the Clergy. The House divided—For the motion, 19 ; against it, 24 ; majority, 5.

May 3.—Mr. Robinson brought forward his proposition to permit grain in bond to be converted into flour, for the purpose of exportation.—Mr. P. Thomson resisted the proposal, on two grounds ; first, that much experience had shown that fraud could not be prevented ; and, secondly, that it was an effort to get rid of the corn-laws by a side-wind. He was not friendly to the corn-laws ; but if they were to be repealed, let it be done by a straightforward course. If the Hon. Member would move the repeal he would support that course ; but the present proposition he must resist. The House divided on the question, and it was negatived by 43 ayes, and 108 noes—majority 65.—Mr. O'Connell moved the second reading of his Law of Libel Bill.—The Attorney-General admitted that the Law of Libel required improvement, but he did not consider that the measure proposed by the Hon. and Learned Member for Kilkenny was an improvement in the existing law. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Several other Hon. Members having expressed themselves as opposed to the measure, the House divided, and the numbers were—for the second reading 47, against it 55 ; the Bill is consequently lost, by a majority of eight.

May 4.—Sir S. Whalley brought forward his motion regarding the window-tax, in the shape of a resolution declaratory that it was expedient to repeal the same.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, contending that there were many taxes, could the revenue afford it, which it would be more advisable to repeal

than this tax.—The House divided on the motion, which was negatived by 48 ayes, and 206 noes ; majority against it, 158.

May 5.—Mr. Baines moved the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the payments on accounts of first fruits and tenths, and how far the same equalled what the law had contemplated for the benefit of poor livings.—Lord J. Russell resisted the motion, submitting that the payments were according to law, and that, if the law was to be altered, it ought to be done in the House, and not in Committee. The House divided on the motion. The numbers were—for the motion, 63 ; against it, 171 ; majority against it, 108.—Sir A. Agnew then moved for leave to bring in Bills to enforce the better observance of the Lord's Day. After considerable discussion the House divided on the motion. The numbers were—for the motion, 199 ; against it, 53 ; majority, 146.—On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply, Sir W. Rae directed attention to the Commissioners' reports regarding the state of the Church of Scotland, and the want of adequate accommodation, proposing an address to his Majesty to take the same into consideration, with a view of affording means for the building or enlarging of churches.—Lord John Russell said that the Right Hon. Gentleman had brought forward a motion to obstruct and delay the granting of a supply to his Majesty.—A lengthened debate ensued, which terminated in the rejection of the proposition, the numbers being, on a division, 217 against 176.

May 8.—Mr. Baring presented the report of the Carlow Election Committee, which was, that Mr. Vigors had been duly elected.—On the first order of the day being read, Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt brought forward his motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act. The Hon. Member concluded a short speech by moving for leave to bring in a bill for making Parliaments triennial.—Lord J. Russell opposed the motion. He thought that the people were not very anxious about this question, and that it would be advisable in the House to apply themselves to measures of practical benefit and reform.—Mr. Wakley said that the Noble Lord would have a different opinion on this subject within twelve months. He (Mr. W.) was such a friend to triennial Parliaments that at the end of three years he should resign his seat for Finsbury.—Mr. Roebuck also expressed his approbation of the motion. He thought that there ought to be triennial Parliaments, but not dissolved by the Crown or any other power. The House divided. The numbers were, for the motion, 86 ; against it, 97 ;—lost by a majority of 11.

May 9.—Mr. T. Duncombe moved a resolution to the effect that any deliberative assembly, deciding by proxy upon any legislative enactments, was incompatible with every principle of justice and reason ; that its continuance was daily becoming a source of serious and well-founded complaint among all classes of his Majesty's subjects ; and that such resolutions be communicated to the Lords. The motion led to a lengthened discussion. The House divided on the motion that the House go into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Duncomb's resolution coming as an amendment. The numbers were—for the motion, 129 ; against it, 81 ; majority, 48.

May 10.—Mr. Duncombe moved the second reading of the Reform of Parliament Act Amendment Bill.—Lord J. Russell said that he felt bound to oppose this Bill, because he could not give up the principle of making the payment of taxes proof of qualification to vote. He moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The House divided. There were, for the Bill, 73 ; for the amendment, 166 ; majority against the Bill, 93.—Mr. Robinson moved the second reading of the East India Maritime Officers Compensation Bill.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse opposed the Bill, observing that if it were carried, the Board of Control had no command of funds to meet the remuneration proposed by the Bill to be granted to certain officers.—Mr. Robinson inquired, if such were the fact, how came the committee of inquiry to be conceded ? Was it to take the chance of getting a report against the claim of the maritime officers ?—The House divided on the motion ; the second reading was carried by 47 to 31, being a majority of 16 in favour of the Bill, and against the Ministers.

May 11.—The House resolved into Committee on the Poor Law (Ireland) Bill, in which many amendments were moved, and the desultory discussions on which occupied nearly the whole night.

May 12.—Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Ellice took the oaths and their seats—the former for Westminster and the latter for Huddersfield.—The House again resolved into Committee on the Irish Poor Relief Bill. Mr. Lucas moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to introduce into the Bill a provision for settlement, with

a view to the more justly apportioning the charge upon the rates for the relief of the poor. This gave rise to a protracted discussion, and terminated in a division, when Mr. Lucas's motion was negatived by a majority of 52.—Lord John Russell gave notice that he should move that the House resolve itself into Committee on Friday next.—The House then resolved into Committee of Ways and Means, when several votes were agreed to.

May 17.—Several Railway Bills were passed, some private business was transacted this day, but there was nothing of importance to occupy the attention of the House.

May 18.—After the presentation of several petitions, and the forwarding of private Bills, a conversation took place respecting the state of public business, but it had no result.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to property in books, musical compositions, the acted dramas, pictures, and engravings, to provide remedies for the violation thereof, and to extend the term of its duration. It was time, he said, that literature should experience some of the benefits of legislation; for, at present, with the single exception of the boon conferred by the Hon. Member for Lincoln on the acting drama, it had received none. The Hon. Member concluded an effective speech by saying that he asked, on behalf of literature, not charity—he asked not a favour, but he only required that common justice which the coarsest industry obtained and received at their hands, and which, of all other kinds of industry, this was, perhaps, the most deserving.—The motion was then agreed to, and Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Mahon, and Sir Robert Inglis, were directed to bring in the Bill.

May 19.—Lord Melgund for Hythe, and Mr. Broadwood for Bridgewater, took the oaths and their seats.—The clause in the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Bill, prohibiting travelling on it on the Sunday, was again debated. It was negatived by 115 against the clause, and 83 for it. The Bill was then a read a third time and passed.—The House then proceeded to the consideration of the several Bills introduced by the Government to diminish capital punishments in cases of forgery, &c., the series of Bills heretofore introduced on the motion of Lord John Russell. The Forgery Bill went through Committee, after some very interesting discussion.—On the question that the House resolve into a Committee on the Punishment of Death Bill, Mr. Ewart moved that it be an instruction to the Committee, to make provisions in such Bill to abolish capital punishment in all cases except murder.—The House divided on the proposed instruction. The numbers were—for it, 72; against it, 73; so that it was lost by a majority of one only.—The remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied with the proceedings in Committees, &c., on the remaining Bills of the series.

MEMOIRS OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE LATE LORD LYTTLETON.—This much-regretted nobleman, who died at the mansion of his noble brother-in-law, Earl Spencer, in St. James's Place, was in his fifty-sixth year, and succeeded his half brother, George Fulke, the second Lord, in 1828. His Lordship married, in March, 1813, Lady Sarah Spencer, eldest daughter of the late Earl Spencer, and sister to the present Earl, by whom he had a family of three sons and two daughters. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. George William (now Lord) Lyttleton, who, we believe, is a student at the University. The Lord-Lieutenancy of Worcestershire, to which the deceased peer was appointed on the decease of Lord Foley, has become vacant by his demise.

Married.—At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Earl Bruce, eldest son of the Marquis of Ailesbury, to the Lady Mary Herbert, second daughter of the Countess Dowager of Pembroke.

At Kensington, Thomas King, M.D., of Maddox Street, Hanover Square, to Williamsona, eldest daughter of the late James Mill, Esq., of the East India House.

At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Hon. Miss Macdonald, sister of Lord Macdonald, to Mr. Smyth, son of Lady Elizabeth Smyth, and nephew of the Duke of Grafton.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Flora, third daughter of William Mitchell, Esq., of Harley Street, to Alphonso Berat de Sédaiges, second son of the Count de Sédaiges, of Aubergue.

Died.—In the Regent's Park, Charlotte Sophia, wife of J. G. Lockhart, and daughter of the late Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

At Mahus, Cardiganshire, in his 75th year, Colonel Lloyd Philipps, Governor of Fishguard.

At Clifton, near Nottingham, Sir Robert Clifton, Bart., in his 71st year.

At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Ann Stuart, youngest daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Moray, K.T.

At his house in River Terrace, Islington, David Marnie, Esq., in his 64th year.

At Kentish Town, James Sneath, Esq., late of the Bank of England, in his 69th year.

At Chelsea Hospital, General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., in his 68th year.